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# ABHYAAS MAINS

## सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
*Time Allowed:* ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks:* ***250***

### सामान्य अनुदेश

*इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।*

*रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।*

*पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।*

### General Instructions

*This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.*

*For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.*

*On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.*

**(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)**

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0832681

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANUNAY ANAND

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
# GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre BHAL JOGA PUBLIC SCHOOL

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Khaleha 27/8/22

| | महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश<br>**उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।** | **Important Instructions**<br>**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.** |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | (क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।<br>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो। | (a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.<br>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet |
| 2 | अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो। | Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer. |
| 3 | परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें। | Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner. |
| 4 | उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है। | Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated. |
| 5 | उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। | Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc. |
| 6 | प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें। | Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers. |
| 7 | प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा। | Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated. |
| 8 | यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। | If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued. |

| कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use | कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use |
|---|---|
| परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br>Signature of Examiner(s) | |

**प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))**

| प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | | प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | 11 | | |
| 2 | | | 12 | | |
| 3 | | | 13 | | |
| 4 | | | 14 | | |
| 5 | | | 15 | | |
| 6 | | | 16 | | |
| 7 | | | 17 | | |
| 8 | | | 18 | | |
| 9 | | | 19 | | |
| 10 | | | 20 | | |
| उप-योग (A)<br>Subtotal (A) | | | उप-योग (B)<br>Subtotal (B) | | |
| सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | | | | |

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# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

| | |
|---|---|
| निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे<br>Time Allowed: **Three** Hours | अधिकतम अंक: **250**<br>Maximum Marks: **250** |

## प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

***कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:***

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

*सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।*

*प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।*

*प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।*

***प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।***

*प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।*

*प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।*

## QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

***Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.***

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

*All questions are compulsory.*

*The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.*

*Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.*

***Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.***

*Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*

*Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.*

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

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1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's cultural traditions have been enriched by central Asian, Persian and european influences but they have retained their regional influences. Regional music is another such example.

Reflection of cultural traditions in Regional music

1) Hindustani music: Influence of cultural traditions can be seen in the development of Gharanas.

eg: Hindustani music

- Dhrupad
  - Darbhanga gharana → Dagar bani
  - Betiah gharana → Khandarvani
- Khayal Hindustani
  - Gwaliyar
  - Patiala
  - Bhendibazar

Influence of local traditions

ii) Carnatic music: In South India. the influence of cultural tradition is visible in carnatic music.

→ eg: promoted as temple music in the south so is mostly devotional in nature. eg: used in Bharatnatyam, etc.

iii) Folk Music: Incorporates impact of Bhakti and Sufi movements as well as local culture.

(1) Tappa: influence of camel riders in NW

(2) Borgeet: Assam
- Impact of vaishnavism
- Impact of Shankar dev

(3) Bhajans:
- Influence of Bhakti movement visible in Bhajans

(4) Folk music in Ho and Munda language reflected in regional music

(5) Qawallis
- Influence of Nawabs reflected in Qawallis.

(6) Baniyani: Influence of muslims in Regional music.

Rajasthan

Tarana
Influence of Nawabs

Thus Regional music is the cum total of local traditions as well as outside influences.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With the emergence of writers like Sashipada banerjea, Meghna Lolchandy etc India's first labour movement culminated into 1849 great peninsular railway strike.

Emergence of working class movement

1. Ahmedabad Mill strike (1917) by gandhi ji
2. Formation of All India Trade union congress (1920) → Lala Lajpat rai.
3. 1925: formation of communist party by Satya bhakta.
4. 1928: Trade union Bill → led to proliferation of trade unions
5. 1930s: Breaking of ~~to~~ AITUC in further bodies like Red trade union congress, National trade union congress etc.

(6) further propagated by left within congress eg. SC Bose and JL Nehru.

(7) Divided in 1940s (LM) on communist and non communist line.

contribution towards freedom movement?

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

I) Mass movement: participation of workers in Non co-operation, civil disobedience made its truly mass movement

II) Incorporation of new Ideology
→ communism as an ideology enriched India's freedom movement.

III) International Influences: participation of workers enriched Indian freedom movements with international influences like Russian revolution etc.

IV) created new ideas within congress
eg: congress socialist party 1934.

V) Introduction of Radical interpretation of equality, liberty.

The working class movement thus made India's national movement more inclusive in its participants as well as ideas.

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The event of Tilak's death coincided with the gandhian Rowlatt satyagraha this was a metophorical interpretation of passion of leadership of Indian national movement from Tilak to gandhi.

Gandhian politics as continuation of Tilak's politics

i) Swaraj: The Tilak's idea of swaraj continued during gandhian politics.
eg: 1929: declaration of purna swaraj.

ii) Methods: Tilak's ideas of passive resistance was further continued in gandhian politics.

iii) Mass movement: Tilak's idea of inclusion of the mass in the national movement was

further carried by gandhi in Non-co-operation movement, civil disobedience etc eg. Home rule movement by tilak.

iv) Role in congress: Tilak never became congress president, similarly gandhi became president once in 1924 and thus guided from outside.

v) use of newspapers & journals → Tilak → Kesari, Maharatta; Gandhi → Young India, Indian Opinion

Deviation from tilak's policy.

i) New methods: Gandhian idea of satyagraha and struggle-Truce-Struggle strategy ~~of tilak~~ was different from tilak.

ii) More Inclusive: while tilak's ideas of Shivaji and ganesh festival excluded muslims, gandhi included them in Khilafat movement.

iii) Meaning of swaraj: became total independence during gandhi, which was dominion status for Tilak.

iv) council entry as a method was not used by tilak

v) Issue of untouchability was ignored by Tilak.

Though similar in ideas and vision, the methods and degree of movement changed during gandhian politics.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

with IPCC reporting that ocean temperature has increased by 0.88°C and 90% of warmy is absorbed by ocean, they are said to lose their memory.

loss of memory!

i) changes in ocean temperature
ie: historical pattern lost
→ eg: deoxygenation.

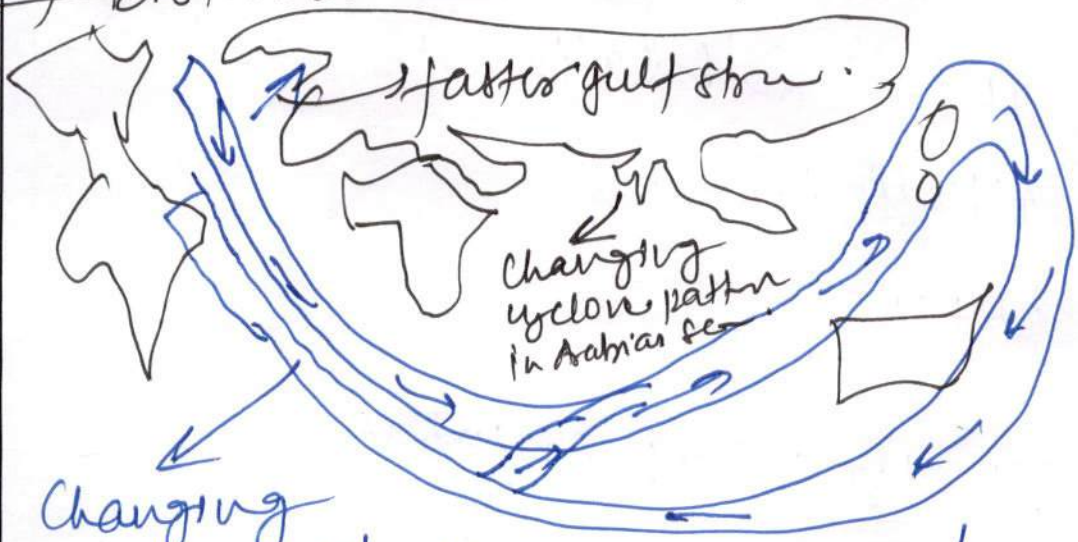
ii) changes in ocean acidity
ie: upto 30% increase
→ changes in carbonate compensation depth changing ocean deposits.
eg: sedimentation of calcium deposit.

iii) loss of Biodiversity highly
→ eg: loss of coral reefs.

IV) change in Thermohaline circulation.

Consequences of the phenomenon:

I) Disturbed oceanic pattern.




Changing pattern of Atlantic meridional circulation.

II) loss of oceanic biodiversity.
eg: dead zones.

III) Change in distribution of species: eg: Kelpe moving poleward.

IV) coral bleaching V) Marine heat waves

VI) loss of fishing resource.

VII) changing nature of ocean deposits.

In order to counter this paris targets of 1.5° needs to be achieved to prevent ocean warming

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Soil amendment refers to addition of chemicals like gypsum etc to counter soil salinization and soil alkalinization.

Benefits:

i) counter soil salinization.

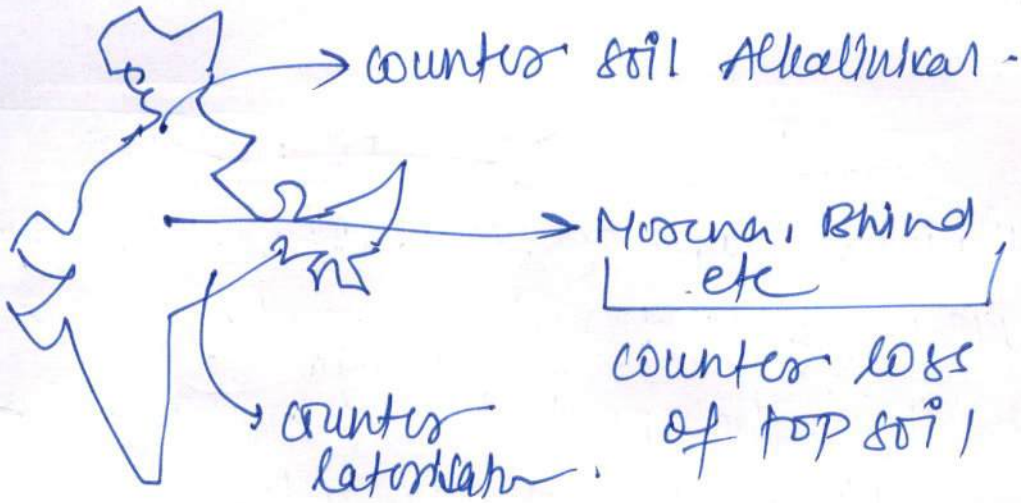
eg: → Punjab: soil Alkalinity due to overirrigation can be used to counter soil salinization.

ii) Increase nutrient of soil
ie. make soil more fertile

iii) Reduce impacts of soil degradation and desertification.

iv) help deal with formation of duricrusts in soil.
eg: Patlands of Ranchi

v) help counter laterization process.




उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Concerns:

i) can ~~lead~~ make soil vulnerable to erosion, landslides etc

ii) can lead to nutrient imbalance in soil. eg: N:P:K ratio imbalance → 8:2:1 currently.

iii) can lead to soil pollution.

iv) can percolate and cause ground water pollution.

v) can disturb soil bacteria and microbes.

Soil amendment is a structural measure of soil restoration but should be used as last resort and natural effects like mulching, intercropping should be used

6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With increasing demands of energy sufficiency and reducing carbon intensity + the next decade may see boom of hybrid power plants.

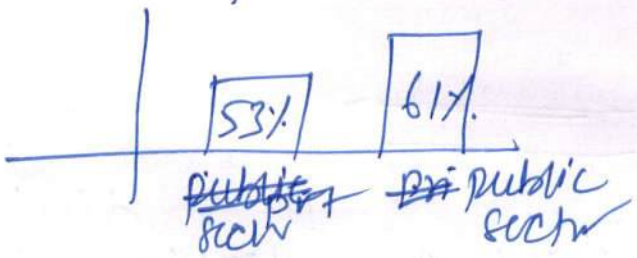
Advantages of hybrid power plants:

1) Wind - solar hybrid plants: can help counter intermittency of solar and wind.
eg: continuous supply during night.

ii) Thermal - Renewable hybrid
→ Ensures increase in capacity of renewable energy
→ ensures renewable purchase obligations are met by DRECOMS.

iii) cost reduction: High priced coal based plants can be clubbed with low price renewables to increase price competitiveness

(V) Ensure optimum plant load utilization.




VI) Ensure continuous supply i.e. breaks due to lack of availability of coal etc can be countered.

VI) Ensure energy supply in rural and remote areas.

VII) making consumers into prosumers.

VIII) potential of cogeneration

Challenges:

I) Difficulty in integration due to geo constraints.
eg: solar in Rajasthan, winds in coastal areas.

II) lack of technological know how.
i.e. lack of transfer of technology

III) difficulty to deal with power backdown instructions.

IV) poor health of gencoms, makes it difficult for investment into hybrid power plants. i.e. large NPAs.

These hybrid power plants can help ensure efficiency and sustainability. The new electricity amendment rules 2022 incorporate these provisions

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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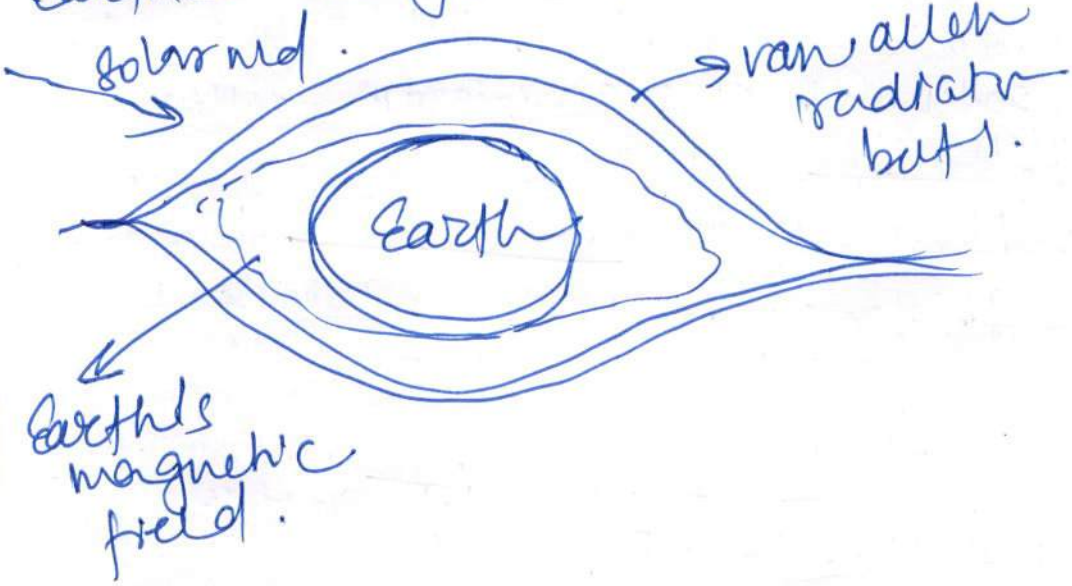
7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

van allen ~~bet~~ radiation belts are bright lights which are result of interaction of solar winds with that of ~~a~~ our earth's magnetosphere.




formation:

The photons of sun's solar wind originating from corona interact with the magnetic field to cause bright lights.

eg: aurora australis

eg aurora borealis.

Growing focus of study bcau.

i) changing sunspot cycle.
↳ It has increased frequency of solar winds.

ii) Earth's changing magnetic field
↳ i.e in intensity and polarity.
eg: North pole moving towards Russia.

iii) Impact on satellites and communication equipment.
eg: solar winds can damage satellite equipments.

iv) Increased interest in study of sun's corona eg: Parker mission; Aditya L1 etc

Increased study of van allen radiation belts can help broaden our understanding of ~~earth~~ sun's corona, earth's magnetic field and nature of solar winds.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent supreme court refusal to central government for its views on marital rape has brought marital rape on the ~~front~~ fore front which is not a criminal offence under IPC 1860.

Arguements in favour of criminalisation of marital rape:

i) Gender justice: marital rape violates the very pretext of gender justice.

ii) Violation of rights: Marital rape is violation of human rights as mentioned in UN charter.

iii) leads to cultural reproduction of patriarchy.

iv) creates a safe environment for women at home.

v) International precedent: Marital rape is banned in almost all liberal democracies like UK, USA etc.

VI) In line with directive principles of State policy to ensure protection to vulnerable people.

Argument ~~in~~ against ~~becoming~~ criminalization.

I) will lead to breakdown of institution of marriage.

II) can be misused eg: misuse of section 473 of IPC.

III) Difficult to prove marital rape → may increase judicial burden (473 or).

IV) violation of personal space of marriage and home

Here threat of misuse cannot be use to prevent laws. However laws can only decide where society should move, it is culture which decides where society actually moves. Thus gender sensitization along with laws should be the way forward.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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care economy is the unpaid work which is performed in household, taking care of children and elderly.

challenges associated:

1) Disproportionate burden on women.
↳ women account for performing 80% care work hampering gender equity.

2) Poor development of care economy.
↳ absence of old age homes, geriatric care etc
↳ lack of creche facility.

3) Dual burden on women of care work and job.

IV) Increase in burden of care work due to climate change induced drudgery

V) leads to low women labour force participation. eg: 24% in 2022

VI) urbanization is further exacerbated care work.

Steps taken by India:

I) Social security for elderly: eg: National old age pension scheme

II) National creche policy for mandatory creche facility.

III) provisions of maternity and paternity leave. eg: Maternity benefit Act 1961.

IV) Health initiatives: like Ayushman Bharat.

V) steps to tap and develop silver economy eg: madrid principle

In order to tap the demographic dividend the challenges associated with care economy needs to be addressed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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World bank has reported that there could be 367 million more children affected by learning poverty due to pandemic. Learning poverty is the deficiency in cognitive development due to lack of access to education.

Implication:

1) Economic: learning poverty can impact future productivity & can lead to upto 2.5% reduction in gdp.

ii) Social: lack of cognitive development perpetuates cycle of intergenerational poverty.

eg: 80% children did not have access to digital education during covid 19.

eg: learning poverty → low income → low wages → poor job opportunity

iii) Reduced standard of living.

iv) lack of cognitive development of child.

v) Reduced pace of poverty alleviation

vi) poor health and education outcomes.

way ahead:

i) post school support to children lagging behind during covid.

ii) correct assessment of learning poverty: eg: ASER survey by Pratham.

iii) Increased access to education eg: NEP 2020.

iv) Bridging digital divide eg: Rural-urban divide.

Government has come with schemes like swayam portal, manodarpan initiative, Diksha portal for teacher training etc to counter learning poverty. These principles have also been embedded in NEP 2020.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mural traditions means the painting and sculpting on large walls of caves, temples etc.

Evolution of mural tradition:

1) Paleolithic and mesolithic
↳ paintings on rocks walls by people with hunting and gathering as theme.

eg: Bhimbetkal, Karnataka

eg: Kurgallu, telangana.

ii) Neolithic murals: The paintings became smaller and more refined during neolithic

iii) Cave paintings: The cave painting were mural tradition of Buddhism and Jainism period.

eg: Murals in caves of Badami

eg: Ajanta, Ellora, Bagh caves in west India.

iv) Temple murals: With the advent of pallava temple murals became a common theme. eg. Rajasimha temples. Shiva temples.

v) Dravidian temples: The intricate carvings on walls and gopurams further propagated mural tradition.

vi) Vesara and Nagara temples.

↳ The dodabasappa temple, Dambal, Chenna kesava temple



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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etc based intricate carving on inside and outside of temples.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VII) Chola period: The mural tradition reached its zenith during Chola period.

~~The mural~~
Characteristics.

i) depicted local influences.
eg: local trees, animals.
ii) depicted local themes.
eg: gathering, hunting during prehistoric time.
iii) depicted kings as well as land scapes. eg: ~~ea~~ satavahana & Ikshvaku dynasty
iv) provided land revenue records.
v) provided achievements of kings.
vi) Religious significance
eg: Amravati: Buddhist temples; Hindu.

The mural traditions provide information about the social and cultural milieu of time.

12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Rise of Indian nationalism in 19th century initially by leaders like Rammohan roy and later with formation of congress was result of both colonial modernity and national consciousness.

Nationalism as product of colonial modernity:

1) Modern rational Ideas: Rational ideas of John Locke, Montesque and Rousseau lead to intellectual awakening of India's middle class and which provided leadership for national movement

11) Modern economy: British imperialism led to integration of Indian economy which further lead to

creation of national identity.

→ crop failure at one place impacted other thus creating feeling of oneness.

iii) English language: acted as bridging language which united leaders throughout the country.

iv) Modern education: created a middle class intelligentsia.
eg: congress leadership.

v) Modern mode of transport and communication: reduced distance barrier and aided nationalism.
eg: Railway, telegraph.

However Nationalism was also a result of regional factors.

i) National consciousness: feeling of subjugation by a foreign power created a national consciousness.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ii) True nature of British rule:

- Dadabhai Naoroji's Drain of wealth theory, poverty and unbritish rule etc made Indian's aware about true nature of British rule

iii) Colonial reactionary policies.

eg: vernacular press Act, Arms Act, Delhi durbar etc also aided in Nationalism.

iv) Colonial land revenue policies.

various peasant movements due to zamindari and Ryotwari system was due to British policy of exploitation.

v) Indian Inspiration: eg: Dayanand saraswati, vivekanand created a sense of pride among Indian.

Thus the colonial modernity though introduced to perpetuate British rule led to creation of National consciousness culminating into nationalism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmentalism as concept emerged in the aftermath of Rachel Carson's Silent Spring, limits to growth theory and Stockholm conference in 1970s: However in India this ~~was~~ surfaced in the form of organised movements.

Environmentalism as many organised movement:

1) Chipko movement (Uttarakhand)
↳ with the efforts of Amrita devi, Sundarlal Bahuguna etc ecocentric environmentalism surfaced in Uttarakhand against deforestation.

2) Appiko movement: Similar to Chipko movement appiko movement in Andhra pradesh was

manifestation of environmentalism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iii) Silent valley movement, Kerala
↳ was another organised movement in Kerala contributing to environmental.

iv) Narmada Bachao Andolan, MP
↳ Against Sardar Sarovar dam and with efforts of activists like Medha Patkar, environmentalist was brought to the forefront.

v) Tribal organised movement contributing to environmentalism!
→ against Vedanta group in the Niyam giri hills of Odisha
→ against mining in Hasdeo forest in Chattisgarh.

vi) water conservation movements
↳ eg: Rajendra Sing in Alwar, Rajasthan.
↳ Watershed movement in Ralegaon Siddhi and Hiwre Bazar

However environmentalism was also result of other factors.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

i) Legislations.
- WPA 1972
- Water Act 1974
- Air Act 1981
- EPCA 1986.

ii) International conventions
- UNFCCC
- Ramsar convention (1971).
- UNCBD.

iii) Role of local communities like Bishnoi in Rajasthan, Khondi in Odisha etc -

iv) Government policies like environment impact assessment, GRAP measures etc.

Thus environmentalism emerged in India as a result of organised movements but was enriched by local agitations and legislative measures.

14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Napoleon's strategy to prevent Britain from trading with continental europe was ill conceived culminating in his defeat and advent of metternich system.

Ill conceived strategy:

i) lack of naval power to implement the blockade
eg: Britain had more powerful navy.

ii) poor economy of continental europe
i.e. industrialization level far below that of ~~europe~~ Britain.

iii) availability of colonies for Britain to act as market.

(v) led to further economic difficulties for continental europe.

(vi) led to feeling of hostility among other european nations against napoleon.

However the continental blockade strategy had ~~to~~ some benefits:

(i) led to industrialization of continental europe.
i.e. prevented from cheap imports.

(ii) lead to economic integration of various continental nations.
eg: German economic unification! later formed zollverein

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii) denied britain of export markets thus hamping british economy.

iv) led to ~~industri~~ economic self dependency of continental europe.

Thus though it was a good strategy in principle, the poor implementation of continental blockade made it an ill conceived strategy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

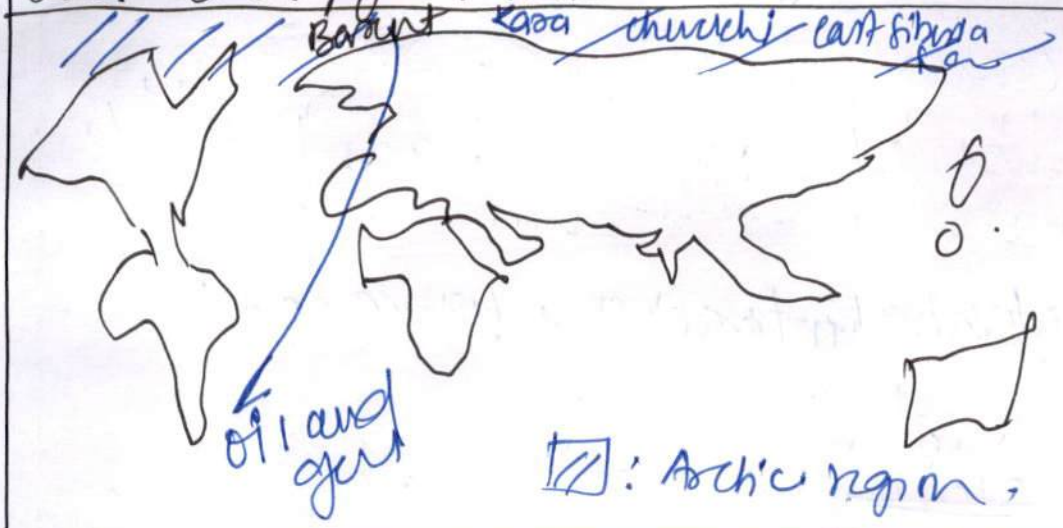
What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Artic melting is the result of global warming and arctic melting further reinforces global warming by reduced albedo and emission of trapped carbon

With the melting of artic which is twice the rate of global warming it has negative impacts on one hand like ~~Ecl~~ enhanced salinity and reduced albedo while also having positive impacts like opening of navigation and sea lines of communication as well as exploration of resources like oil and gas.

Spatial distribution of ~~oil~~ mineral and energy resources in Arctic:




Energy and ~~oil~~ mineral resources:

i) oil and gas: Arctic ocean accounts for 40% of potential oil and gas reserves.

eg: Barent sea is rich in oil and gas.

eg: Norwegian sea is rich in Crude oil.

ii) poly metallic nodules: Arctic ocean is expected to have rich reserves of copper, manganese as nodules.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii) Methane gas hydrate:

→ The bottom of Arctic is considered to have rich reserves of Methane gas hydrate

IV) potential for non conventional energy.

→ ~~Ocean~~ wave energy, OTEC, Tidal energy etc

V) Arctic boglands have potential resources of coal.

This has led to increased competition for exploration of ~~Rusia~~ Arctic by countries like Russia, USA etc which has potential to further worsen global warming.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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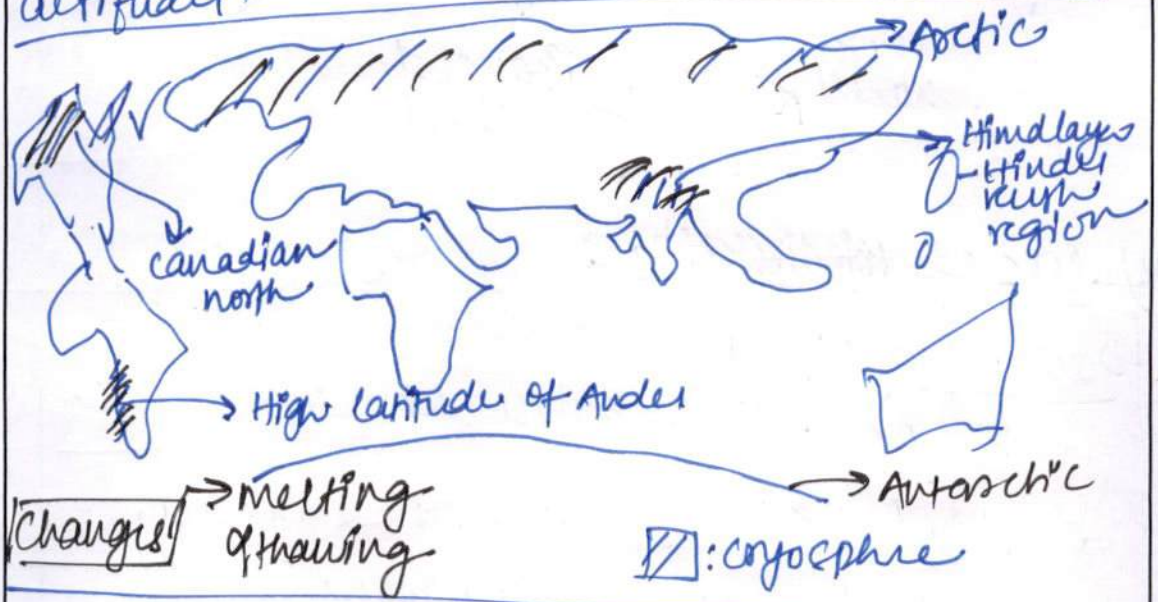
Cryosphere refers to the part of the earth which has remained frozen either due to higher latitudes or higher altitude.




Devastating impact on Ecosystem & people:

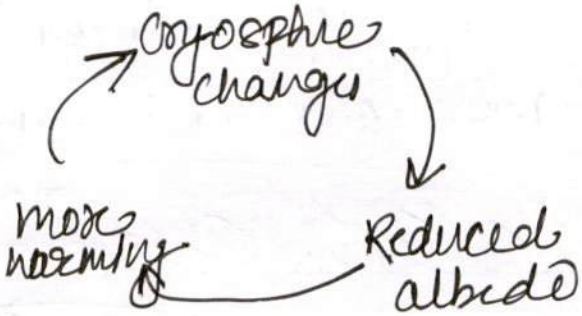
i) Loss of trapped carbon: Thawing of cryosphere leads to emission of trapped carbon thus positively reinforcing global warming.

ii) Thawing of glaciers causing disaster

eg: → GLOF in Chamoli
→ Cloud burst etc

iii) Reduced albedo of cryosphere

↳ cryospheric changes like reduction in ice cover has lead to reduced albedo and increased warming.




iv) Loss of Biodiversity:

↳ case study: Northward movement of kelps as a result of cryospheric melting

↳ eg: Movement of himalayan species like snow leopard towards higher latitudes.

v) loss of traditional livelihoods of people living in cryospheric areas.
eg: Threat to transhumance

vi) Impact on micro climate due to cryosphere changes. eg: floods, snowfall changes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

vii) Cryospheric melting causing sea level change.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measure to tackle the threat:

i) Achieve paris targets: As opined by IPCC, 45% reduction of carbon emissions by 2030 and net zero by 2050 is required.
→ Reduction of fossil fuel.

ii) Adaptation measures: along with mitigation, adaptation to deal with the effects is required.
→ Increase adaptation finance to 100 bn

iii) Vulnerability reduction: Indigenous people of cryosphere eg: chukchi, Siberia etc need to develop capability.

iv) Structural measures like: engineering techniques to avoid landslides etc.

v) Hazard zoning to avoid devastating consequences.

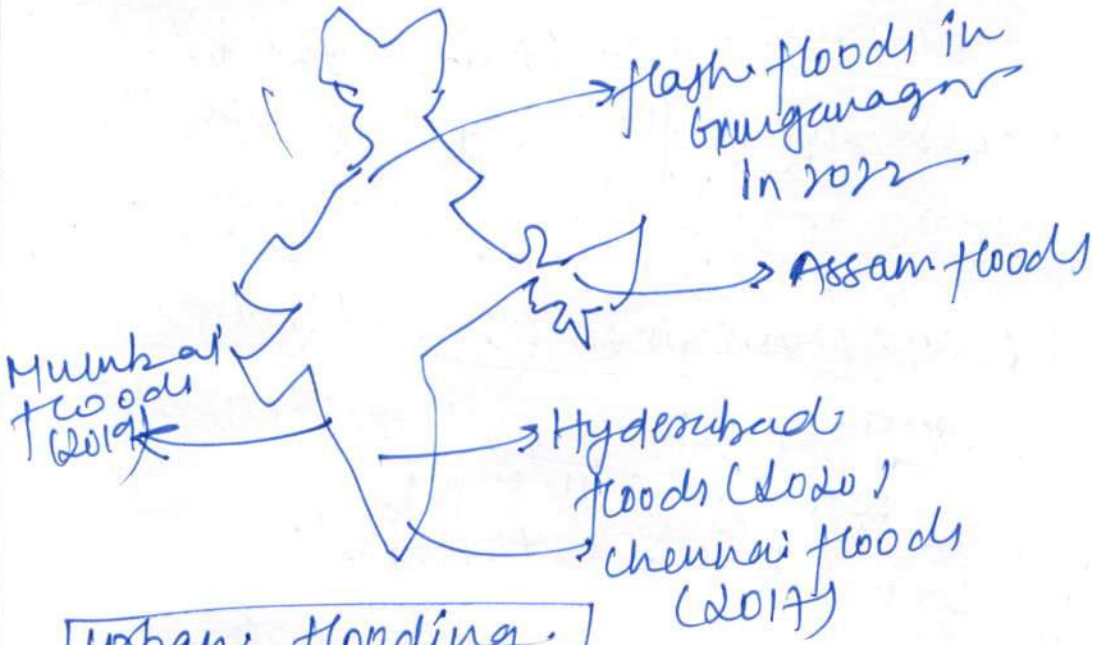
India needs to achieve the panchamrit target of COP 26 to contribute to global efforts.

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With climate change induced changes in monsoon the instances of urban flooding have worsened in recent years.




Urban flooding.

causes of urban floods:

1) Natural causes:

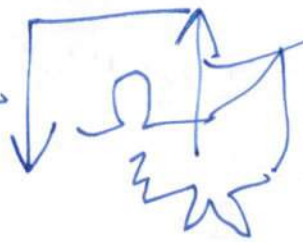
a) changes in monsoonal pattern
↳ Increased intensity and reduced frequency of monsoonal rainfall.

case study

→ Ganganagar (2022)
↳ 10 inches rainfall in 10hrs causing floods.

b) climatic factors : eg: Lanina, Madden Julian oscillation, +ve Indian Ocean dipole etc causing floods.

eg:



→ Rising limb of MJO causing floods.

4 disaster: cyclones, cloud bursts causing floods.
eg: Nisar in Mumbai
eg: cloud burst in Chamoli

2) Anthropogenic:
→ a) Encroachment on wetlands
eg: Chennai: adyar and Cooum river encroached
→ b) loss of forest cover increasing runoff and reducing penetration
→ c) concretization: reduces penetration.
→ d) poor storm water drainage
eg: Mithi river

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e) Location of urban heat islands causing enhanced ~~temperature~~ rainfall.

Impact on critical Infrastructure:

I) Power station: disruption in grid infrastructure due to flooding.
eg: Mumbai.

II) Communication Infrastructure:
↳ loss of mobile towers etc in cyclones disrupts communication.

III) Destruction to emergency response and rescue system

IV) Impacts public transportation due to flooding of roads and rail tracks
eg: DTC buses impacted

V) Impacts critical health Infrastructure due to space constraints.

VI) causes disruption to critical cyber security Infrastructure.

Measures in line with sendai framework and capacity creation of urban infrastructure can help avoid this disruption

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. रेत.न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With increased incidence of illegal sandmining and consequent impact on ecosystem services, there has been demands for sustainable sand mining.

Critical for economic development:

i) Infrastructure creation: Sand is still the most used mineral in housing, road construction etc.

ii) Revenue generation: Sand mining is an important revenue source for state government. i.e. minor mineral and thus in state control.

iii) Livelihood of local population
↳ eg: Transport, mining of sand, supply chain etc.
↳ Raw material for various industries

iv) Employment creation: i.e. Informal sand mining
↳ eg: farming on river beds.

Role in crucial ecosystem services:

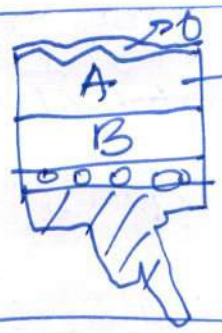
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

i) River channel stabilisation: Sand plays a crucial role in stabilising river channel through river bed stability.

ii) Riverine ecosystem: sand provides ecological services to the riverine ecosystem.

iii) Ground water recharge: Sand is porous and thus aids in ground water recharge.

iv) Pedogenesis: Sand plays an important role in soil formation.




→ Sand's role in formation of A layer of soil profile

Soil profile.

v) Aesthetic services: eg: promote tourism on beaches.

eg: Rishikesh: camping on sandy beaches.

Importance of sustainable sand mining in India:

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

i) Reduce burden on Riverine ecosystem
↳ eg: overexploitation leads to destabilisation of river bed. eg: during monsoon

ii) Ensure sustainability in livelihood of local communities.

iii) prevent illegal mining

iv) Ensure minimum flow in lean season

v) Ecological certifications like Blue flag beaches for coastal sand areas

Steps taken
→ Ban on sand Mining during monsoon
→ use of m sand
→ crushing of stones for artificial sand
→ Model guidelines on sand mining

In order to ensure ecological, economic social objectives sustainable sand mining with concurrent use of alternate materials is required.

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's urban population is 34% and is expected to reach 50% by 2050. This urbanisation is unbridled and imbalanced and thus requires planning on the principles of new urbanism.

Challenge of unbridled growth:

1) Rural urban sprawl: Due to incessant growth, has resulted into Rural-urban fringe

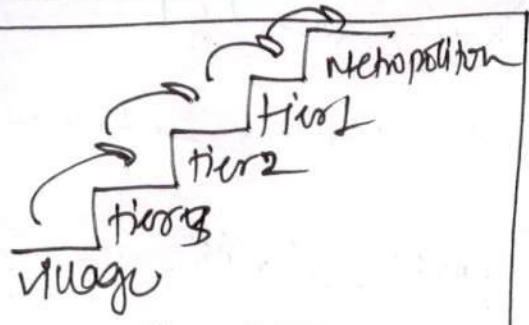
→ Rural area encroached by urban land use.

2) lack of infrastructure
- eg: 16% of urban population living in slums.
- eg: lack of basic amenities like clean water etc
- → waste management problem

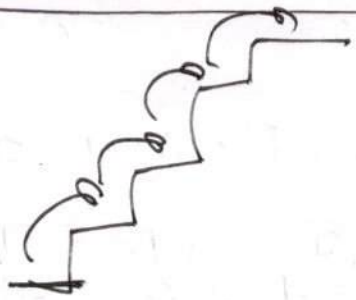
iii) prone to disasters: like floods, pandemics etc.
eg: urban areas were hotspots of COVID 19 pandemic
iv) congestion, pollution etc.

Challenge of unbalanced growth:

i) Imbalanced migration pattern




Ideal migration pattern



Real pattern in India (metropolitan).

eg: 43% of urban population in 52 million plus cities.

ii) Over population in metropolitan areas
eg: Metropolitan areas with >10mn population.

iii) lack of social capital: eg: increased crime rates

iv) Informalization of urban economy due to lack of employment generation.

v) urban heat islands, water scarcity etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reforms in urban planning and capacity creation:

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

i) Development of satellite towns
↳ to reduce population burden on large cities.

ii) Transit oriented development to reduce congestion.

iii) Development of urban affordable housing.

iv) development of public transport
eg: Rapid mass transport.

vi) Reforms in municipal bodies for capacity creation for water.

vii) Solid waste management eg: Extended producer responsibility.

Steps taken
→ AMRUT, SMART CITY, HRIDAY
→ Solid and e waste management rules
→ Increased devolution of funds to municipal bodies.

NCR's MPD 2041 is an example of improved planning to deal with challenges of urbanisation

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्रायः एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent debates on Intersectionality of feminist movement and concepts like Dalit feminism has raised questions on Inclusivity of India's feminist movements.

Lack of Inclusivity in India's feminist movements:

1) pre independence movements.

→ Bodies like Bharat Stree Mahamandal by Sarala devi chaudhurani, National Women's Council, were dominated by (by Tarabai Ramchand) Western educated elite class and thus lacked inclusivity.

ie: upper caste, upper class movements

ii) Post Independence: Post Independence feminist ~~equa~~ movement after towards equality report 1971 (UN)

was limited to urban pockets.
eg: Anti rape movements limited to urban pockets.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iii) contemporary movements: movements like metoo have remained exclusionary due to digital divide limiting it to urban pockets.
→ Nirbhaya anti rape movement was also limited to urban landscape

However this viewed is flawed as there has considerable inclusion of women since pre independence

Inclusionary nature of feminist movements:

i) [pre independence]: participation of Savitribai phule in women's education emphasizes on the inclusionary nature.

ii) Rise of self help groups: self help groups dominated by women have largely been successful in rural areas thus bridging rural-urban divide

eg: Sewa by Ela bhatt
eg: Kudumbashree in Kerala

iii) women led environmental movements
[participation of women in chipko movement, appiko movement in rural areas has emphasized on inclusion.

iv) Dalit feminism: concepts like dalit feminism further propagate inclusion.

v) Tribal women's participation in agitation.

Thus it can be said that though feminist movements started in India with western educated elitist bias with time, it has been able to incorporate even the marginalised section within its fold.

further efforts like 33% reservation in panchayat, 33% in MNREGS has made feminist principles all pervasive.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

## सामान्य अनुदेश

*इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।*

*रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।*

*पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।*

## General Instructions

*This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.*

*For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.*

*On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.*

**(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)**

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0832681

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANUNAY ANAND

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
# GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Mohika

| | महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश<br>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है। | **Important Instructions**<br>**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.** |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | (क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।<br>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो। | (a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.<br>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet |
| 2 | अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो। | Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer. |
| 3 | परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें। | Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner. |
| 4 | उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है। | Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated. |
| 5 | उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। | Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc. |
| 6 | प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें। | Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers. |
| 7 | प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा। | Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated. |
| 8 | यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। | If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued. |

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| परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br>Signature of Examiner(s) | |

**प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))**

| प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | | प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | 11 | | |
| 2 | | | 12 | | |
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| 10 | | | 20 | | |
| उप-योग (A)<br>Subtotal (A) | | | उप-योग (B)<br>Subtotal (B) | | |
| सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | | | | |

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# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

| | |
|---|---|
| निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे<br>Time Allowed: **Three** Hours | अधिकतम अंक: **250**<br>Maximum Marks: **250** |

## प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

***कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:***

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

*सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।*

*प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।*

*प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।*

***प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।***

*प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।*

*प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।*

## QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

***Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.***

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

*All questions are compulsory.*

*The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.*

*Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.*

***Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.***

*Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*

*Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.*

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 246 of the schedule 7 provides for division of power between centre and state which forms the basis of India's federalism

Schedule 7
- union list : 100
- state list : 52
- concurrent list : 61

Need to reform 7th schedule!

1) Need to reform concurrent list
- various committees like Sarkaria commission have propagating reforms ~~7th~~ concurrent list
- eg: states opinion should be sought by union for legislating on 7th schedule.

ii) Health: There has been demands for shifting health to concurrent list for effective policy making.

iii) Cooperative federalism: The 7th schedule needs to be rationalised to ensure true co-operative federalism.
eg: more powers to states

iv) Local governance: In line with 73rd and 74th C.A., 2nd ARC has recommended principle of subsidiarity for more powers to 3rd tier.

v) Emerging challenges: States should have concurrent powers on residuary powers to deal with emerging challenges.
eg: Pandemic.

vi) Uniformity across states: one nation one market through reforming 7th schedule.

Thus as reccomended by Sarkaria commission 7th schedule should be rationalised to achieve true co-operative federalism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme court along with law commission has emphasized on promoting online dispute resolution to reduce the burden on judiciary.

Dispute resolution → Arbitration, Negotiation, Reconciliation, Mediation } Internet → ODR

Advantages of ODR:

i) Ease of doing business: by reducing cost of litigation and hence cost of doing business.

ii) Save money and time of litigants
↳ eg: travel time to court.

iii) Augment and multiply physical infrastructure

IV) Reduces burden on courts
↳ eg: standard pre defined formats of judgments for corporate dispute resolution etc eg: U.S co-pending cases

V) promote India as hub of International arbitration eg: transnational arbitration

Challenges in Implementation

I) Digital divide: It will made online dispute resolution less inclusive.

II) Absence of digital infrastructure

III) Absence of digital knowhow among judges and advocates.

IV) Privacy concern: threats of cyber attacks, and lack of data protection laws.

V) Safety concern: ie. cyber attacks.

VI) difficulty in verifying online evidences.

Behavioral change is required along with supporting legislations like Arbitration Bill and a comprehensive data protection law is required.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 243 read with schedule VII provides for division of powers between centre state. Despite this there has been disputes.

Centre-state disputes a perennial feature:

1) financial disputes: Recent centre state dispute on GST compensation issue is an example despite division of financial powers.

ii) political:
eg: Kerala under Art 131 approached Supreme court against the Citizenship amendment Bill 2021.

iii) Role of governor: Role of governor is another avenue for centre state dispute. eg: Neet Bill in Tamilnadu.

iv) Misinterpretation of Entries in the 7th schedule: eg: farm bills on agricultural market was challenged by Punjab.

v) Art 356: Misuse of Art 356 of president's rule greater than 100 times is another avenue of dispute.

Various committees like Sarkaria commission, Punchi commission have recommended reforms in concurrent list, role of governor etc to alleviate there dispute.

Further supreme case in cases like BP Singhal vs UOI (role of governor), SR Bommai case (federalism) have tried to address the issue.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying is a popular process in USA where business houses influence government through formal and informal channels to influence policy making in their favour.

Role in participative governance:

I) Evidenced based policy making
↳ based on feedback of stakeholders.
eg: inclusion of farmers in deliberation on farm Bills.

II) Role of civil society: Lobbying can help increase role of civil society thus making participation more participatory.
eg: Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan in RTI Act 2005

III) feedback and corrective measures through lobbying.

Role in ease of doing business.

1) Business friendly policy making
↳ eg: correction of inverted duty structure in solar panels.

ii) Enhance FDI: by providing policy certainity to investors.

iii) Incorporate concerns of various sectors: eg: Tax hike on textile sector was paused due to lobbying.

Concerns:

i) crony capitalism: lobbying may give rise to crony capitalism
eg: favours to certain sectors and industrial house.

ii) politic corporate nexus: may impact political funding.

iii) Non constitutional centers of power due to lobbying.

Thus a fair and transparent institutional structure is required to ensure ease of doing business and participation rather than lobbying.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently government has proposed open source software for e-commerce similar to UPI. Open source software were also behind arogya setu app, COVIN, DIGILOCKER despite this the potential remains untapped.

Reasons for unutilized potential.

i) open platforms are more prone to data thefts.

ii) privacy concerns, lack of effective data protection regulations.

iii) lack of awareness regarding open source data.

iv) Digital divide: limiting spread of digital platforms. eg: 50% Infra of optical fibres.

v) poor interface of digital platforms.

vi) language barrier: prevents access to digital platforms.

Steps needed:

i) comprehensive data protection rule in line with BN Shri Krishna committee recommendation.

ii) Better IPR regime to protect intellectual property.

iii) citizen centric interface of digital platforms.

iv) digital platforms catering in vernacular language.

To create a knowledge based economy India needs to utilize the potential of open source software and increased use of digital platforms.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs have played important role in participative decision making since 1960s. Role of MKSS, PUCL and Association of democratic reforms has been tremendous.

Role of NGOs as principle vechile through which communities voice concern:

1) Participatory decision making
↳ NGOs can make government's decision making more inclusive by voicing the concern of marginalised. eg: Role of MKSS in RTI Act 2005
eg: forest Right Act

II) Ensure Accountability of government
eg: use of RTI by Association of democratic Reforms to expose electoral malpractices.
eg: Role of PUCL in NOTA 2013

iii) consensus generation: NGOs can act as tool through which various voices of community can generate consensus

iv) NGOs make voices of people heard through grievance redressal mechanism

v) NGOs can make people aware about their rights and thus help them raise their voice.

vi) Help in making evidence based policies. eg: involve all stakeholders.

Challenges

→ lack of accountability among NGOs.
eg: 90% didn't adhere to FCRA 2010.

→ Misused by foreign countries.
eg: Role of Greenpeace in agitation against nuclear plants.

→ Economic loss upto 2.3% of GDP.

Modernising regulation of NGOs through recommendation of S. Verma committee can truly make NGOs as voice of concerns of the community.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mental Health care Act 2017 was introduced which amended various repressive legislation like IPC provision regarding suicide and is thus lauded for its patient centric approach (accounts for 14% population.)

However its implementation is sluggish because of following reasons!

1) Stigma associated with mental illness prevents health seeking behaviour.

2) Mental health is not seen as a real problem in society

3) lack of Infrastructure ration regarding mental health

iv) lack of manpower in mental health sector

v) lack of sensitization of health care professionals.

vi) lack of awareness among public; i.e. shadow pandemic during COVID but went unnoticed

following steps are required:

i) awareness generation: recent initiatives like manodarpan to ensure mental well being of children

ii) sensitization of health care professionals.

iii) capacity generation in terms of manpower and infrastructure.

~~Ind~~ In order to achieve SDG 3.2 of mental health being the implementation needs to be made more targeted and outcome based.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The success of MNREGS in countering rural employment during pandemic coupled with increased urban employment has raised demands for urban employment guarantee scheme.

Arguements in favour of urban employment guarantee scheme:

i) Rights based approach: A demand based rights approach similar to MNREGS can raise standard of living of urban poor i.e. in line with Part IV (DPSP)

ii) Health and education: Employment guarantee scheme can help achieve SDG 3 and SDG 4 through minimum wages.

iii) Increase resilience of urban economy

↳ eg: can prevent distress reverse migration as visible during COVID 19 pandemic.

iv) Reduce proliferation of slums.

v) creation of urban assets through employment scheme.

vi) SDG 12: achieve safe, resilient and sustainable cities.

Arguements against urban employment guarantee scheme:

i) fiscal constraints: lack of fiscal capacity to provide employment to all.

ii) may lead to crowding out of labour force.

iii) lack of data: due to interstate migrations.

iv) unbalanced migration: eg: more demand in metropolitan area.

Rather than urban employment guarantee scheme government should facilitate ease of doing business to create market driven employment opportunities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC is a grouping of 7 Bay of bengal littoral state formed in ~~2017~~ 1997 for economic, political and diplomatic corporation.

Members of BIMSTEC

Relevance of BIMSTEC to fulfill strategic aspiration:

1) Co-operation in south Asia: With stagnation of SAARC since 2014 BIMSTEC can act a platform for South Asian co-operation.

ii) complement Act east Asia policy
↳ BIMSTEC can act as bridge between India and ASEAN because of presence of Myanmar and thailand.

iii) complement neighbourhood first policy i.e. co-operation among neighbours.

iv) SAGAR: ~~SAG~~ BIMSTEC can help achieve security and growth for all in the Indian ocean region.

v) connectivity
→ BBIN initiative
→ IMT Trilateral highway
→ Kaladan multimodal project

vi) complement Indian ocean rim analogue.

vii) counter China in Indian ocean.

Challenges:
i) lack of progress: eg: no permanent secretariat
→ view India as big brother
ii) limited funding
iii) Nepal's non participation in BIMSTEC military exercise.
iv) Dictatorship in Myanmar
↳ against democratic values.
v) Increase focus of Myanmar and Thailand on ASEAN rather than BIMSTEC.

With increasing volatility in the region and Chinese inroads India needs to operationalise SAARC to complement BIMSTEC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral doctrine of reciprocity without any expectations from our neighbours is of utmost importance during changing geopolitical landscape

Relevance:

I) counter chinese encroachment into India's strategic space:
→ China's influence in Nepal through trans himalayan ~~doctrine~~ Railways, in Bangladesh through OBOR can be countered through gujral doctrine.

II) counter volatility in South Asia:
Economic crisis: Gujral doctrine can help alleviate economic crisis in Srilanka, Nepal etc.

III) can help alleviate India's Big brother image in South Asian region.

iv) Augment Neighbourhood first policy

→ Gujral doctrine can help in advancing the policy eg: vaccines to Nepal, Bangladesh

→ eg: Humanitarian assistance to Maldives etc.

v) Augment India's soft power to counter China's debt trap diplomacy.

vi) Help solve India's border conflicts.

eg: Kalapani, Limpyadhura dispute with Nepal.

challenges!

i) can be misused to pit India against China. eg: Srilanka balancing India & China.

ii) limited success of non reciprocity in Africa. ie: No tangible gains were made.

iii) Difficult to compete with China's financial power.

India can converge gujral doctrine with collaboration with Japan etc to ensure financial support to its neighbours.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Officers of Parliament include speaker, deputy of speaker, Panel of speakers etc. There also include Loksabha and Rajyasabha secretariat.

Pivotal role in Parliamentary system.

1) Parliamentary committee: speaker and deputy speaker are head of various committee like Rule committee, Business advisory committee etc.

ii) Decide on money bill:
↳ speaker decides whether a bill is money bill or financial bill under 110, 117(1) and 117(2) etc.

iv) Ensure various motions. eg. No confidence motion, censure motion etc

iv) Role in Anti defection law under schedule 10.

v) Interprets constitution within Parliament

vi) Ensure quorum in working of parliament.

vii) Ensure smooth functioning of parliament.

provision for their impartial functioning.

i) Lok sabha and Rajya sabha Rules.

~~ii) Oaths of speaker and~~

iii) Anti defection law which provides for neutral role of speaker.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However in recent times their impartiality has been questioned eg: speaker of manipur legislature assembly case.

Thus there is need to reform the office similar to UK where a speaker is elected for life and has no party affiliations.

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

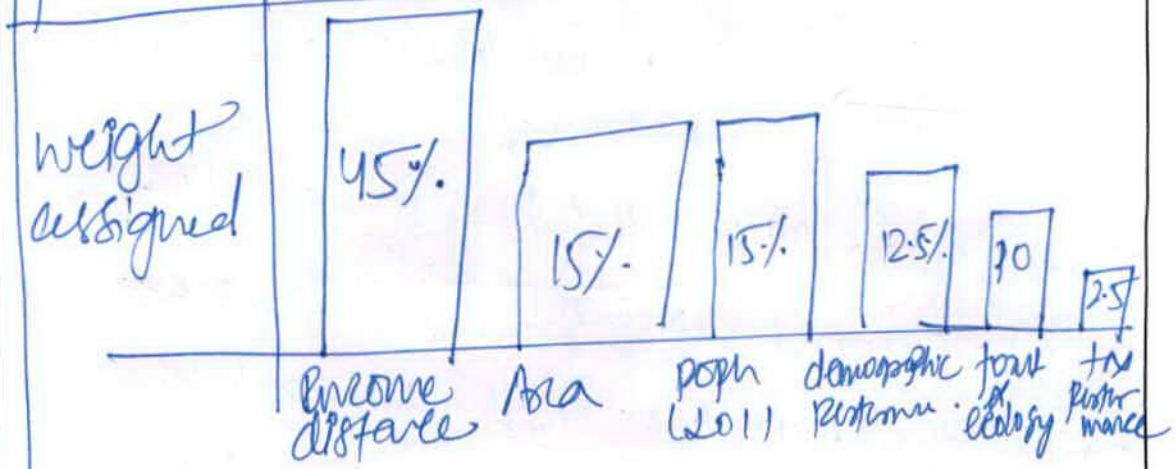
Art 280 of the constitution provides for a four membered finance commission appointed by president every 5 years. Recently 15th finance commission under NK Singh has given its recommendation.

Recommendations of finance commission!

1) vertical devolution! 41% devolution from central fund to augment the state revenues help ensure fiscal federalism.

11) Increased devolution to local government bodies: with more than 4% devolution to local bodies it ensures fiscal devolution to the lowest level in line with principle of subsidiarity (2nd ARC).

iii) Horizontal devolution: weights assigned to various parameters to ensure fiscal federalism.




- increased weight of tax performance ensures fiscal performance of states.
- criteria of income distance help alleviate asymmetric fiscal powers.

iv) Permanent non lapsable fund for Internal security
- opposed by states on account of decreased share in devolution.

v) Recommended increased borrowings by states during COVID pandemic
- 5% of GSDP:
  - 3% (before)
  - 0.5% power sector reforms.
  - 0.5% one nation one ration card
  - 0.5% EODB reforms.

0.5 unused.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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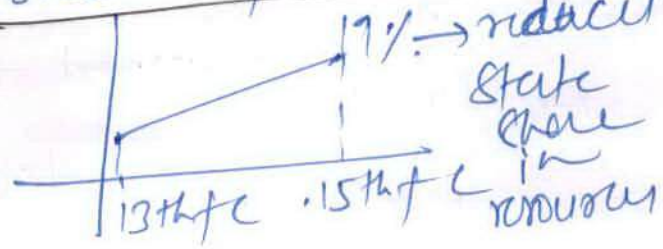
this increased borrowing is in line with fiscal devolution.

vi) Statutory grants and revenue deficit grants under Art 275 and 282 help ensure fiscal federalism.

vii) Grants related to health of states. ~~fiscal~~

challenges in achieving fiscal federalism

i) Increasing share of cess and surcharge:




ii) tied nature of increased state borrowings

iii) Issues regarding GST compensation outside the purview of finance commission.

fiscal federalism is the bedrock of co-operative federalism, along with finance commission GST council should play enhanced role to ensure fiscal federalism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Model code of conduct was first used in Kerela state assembly election in 1961 and was more strictly enforced by election commission since 1990s. It is the result of consensus between political parties and election commission of India.

Arguements in favour of statutory backing to model code of conduct.

1) Ensure enforcement by statutory backing: statutory backing will ensure better enforcement.

ii) Parliament's legislative power: Model code of conduct by election commission is violation of separation of power doctrine.

iii) Codification and improvement: codification of MCC along with debates in parliament will enrich MCC.

iv) Reduce violations of MCC
↳ i.e. penal provision.

v) provide Election commission with enhanced power of enforcement.

However election commission has opposed statutory backing because of following reason!

i) Any changes ~~with~~ will require Parliamentary approval!
→ With creation of statute ECI will not be able to make change and will the code rigid with inability to deal with dynamic challenges.
eg: emerging challenges like paid news, fake news.

ii) Increase time of enforcement due to judicial intervention. (i.e. 4.30 pending cases).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iii) May delay the electoral process due to judicial intervention.

iv) lack of political consensus on framework of the statute.

v) various provisions of MCC are already codified under RPA 1950, RPA 1951, Election of president & vice president Act 1952 etc.

Hence other steps taken are required.

- CVIGIL app: by Election Commission to report model code of conduct violations.
- SVEEP: voter education to counter electoral malpractices.

Thus rather than statutory backing to MCC other reforms regarding criminalisation, funding etc should be carried as recommended by Indrajit Gupta Committee and Dinesh Goswami Committee.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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competition commission of India was set up in 2002 in line with competition commission of India Act which replaced monopolies and Restrictive practices Act. It aimed to create a free and fair market.

However in light of digital revolution it needs changes because of following reasons.

1) changing nature of economy
[eg: e-commerce where traditional measures are not enough to deal with monopolistic practices.
eg: product monopolies on amazon

ii) Emerging of Digital giants
→ like google, facebook etc have created monopolies in digital space.

iii) Trans national nature of digital economy

iv) New forms of economy like gig economy etc which are not covered under competition commission of India.

v) Promotion of innovation.
→ eg: start up ecosystem requires temporary monopolies to deal with innovation

vi) In line with global laws.
eg: Anti trust laws of USA

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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has been reformed to deal with disruptions caused by digital economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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vii) to promote new and emerging technology.

eg: Blockchain, AR etc require reformed regulation.

Thus to reap the benefits of emerging digital technologies along with ensuring fairness requires reforms in competition commission of India.

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Whistle blowers protection ~~Bill~~ Act 2014 had various limitations and thus there is urgent need for whistle blowing mechanism.

In public sphere

i) To ensure transparency: Whistleblowing ~~ca~~ can ensure transparency through threat of exposure

ii) Accountability: Whistle blowing can ensure accountability of public service delivery.

iii) Protection of whistle blower.
↳ effective safeguards are required for preventing backlash against whistle blower

iv) to make functioning of public office more responsive.

In private sphere:

i) to prevent corporate-Bureaucracy - politics nexus:

ii) to ensure corporate social responsibility of corporate bodies.

iii) to ensure effective corporate governance.

iv) to ensure effective social audit social accountability and efficient environmental impact assessment in PVT sector.

v) to prevent the interests of shareholders.

vi) to prevent increasing corporate frauds.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps needed:

i) to ensure that the anonymity of whistleblower is protected.

ii) institutional mechanism to prevent backlash.

iii) better convergence with Lokpal and Lokayukta Act

iv) online avenues for whistle blowing

v) framework for whistle blowing in private sector.

Thus a comprehensive law to replace whistle blower protection act can ensure good governance both in public and private sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Despite the 97th amendment making right to ~~not~~ form co-operatives a fundamental right there has been limited success in India's co-operative sector.

Provisions for co-operative
- → 97th amendment
- → Part IX B
- → Ministry of co-operation
- → Art 19
- → Multi state co-operative societies Act

Reasons behind poor performance of co-operatives:

1) Regional Inequality:

- → limited success of co-operative in North India.
- → < 3% co-operatives in North East
- → > 51% co-operatives in South & West India

iii) Sectoral disparities: Co-operative have mainly been successful in product based and limited success in agriculture.

eg: Success of dairy cooperatives but limited success in agriculture.

iii) Not Inclusive: The benefits of co-operatives have been usurped by large farmers limiting benefits to small & marginal farmers accounting for 86% of population.

iv) Political Interference: Political ~~funct~~ interference has compromised efficient functioning of co-operatives.

v) Corruption: eg: failure of Punjab & Maharashtra co-operative bank.

Reforms taken by government.

i) Reforms in management of co-operative bank: with

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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recent RBI regulation on co-operative banks, the regulation and functioning has become transparent.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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II) Ministry of co-operation has been set up for promotion of co-operatives.

III) Recent judgement of supreme court on 97th constitutional amendment Act.
→ reinforces federalism in governance of co-operatives.

IV) Part IX B and 97th constitutional amendment: to promote co-operatives.

V) Rationalising Alternate Minimum taxes on co-operatives: to compete with corporates

VI) promote 10000 FPOs: will help in formation of co-operatives.

The future of Indian agriculture as well as micro and small industry lies in co-operatives and thus an efficient and transparent functioning of co-operatives is required.

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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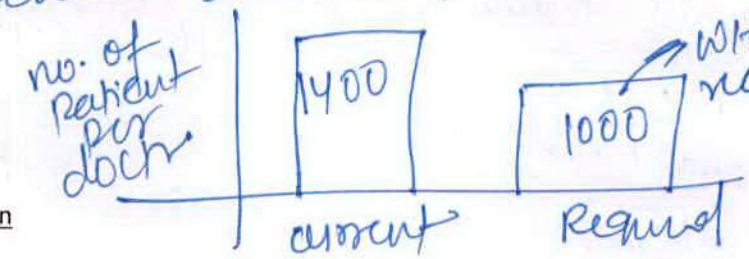
India's health care expenditure is 1.6% of its GDP. This amount is far below other countries with upto 4% of GDP expenditure on health. PPP can help increase the expenditure as well as alleviate quality concerns.

Role of PPP in bridging gaps of Indian health care system:

1) financial gaps: PPP can help overcome fiscal constraints in health expenditure.

4) Medical education: PPP in medical education can help correct skewed doctor-patient ratio.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iii) R&D ecosystem: PPP can help propel India's health R&D ecosystem.
eg: Serum Institute of India in vaccine development.

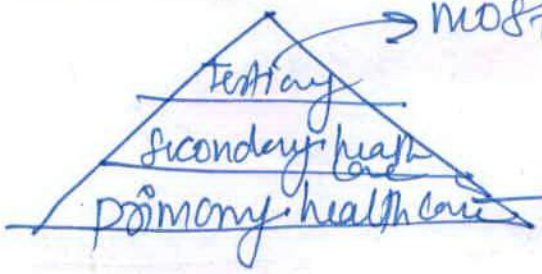
iv) Last mile delivery: PPP can help ensure last mile delivery of health care facilities.
→ eg: capacity building of Primary health centers.

v) Health Insurance. India's health care penetration is 79$ (premium/population) which is far below global average.
→ involvement of PPP in health insurance like Ayushman Bharat can help deepen health insurance.
eg: missing middle (NRTA agency) can be brought under health insurance.

vi) Reduce out of pocket expenditure ie. 66% today.

However there are various challenges in harnessing PPP:

i) commodification of health sector
[as PPP may be attracted mostly in financially attractive tertiary care




ii) PPP mostly limited to urban pockets: may worsen Rural urban divide. eg: urban areas has 4 times doctors than rural areas.

iii) viability of PPP is a concern. ie: may not be profitable.

Government has ~~inured~~ introduced PPP in health sector by introducing it in tertiary specialised care along with state government. Success of this model should be the basis of further expansion of PPP in health.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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New education policy 2020 on the recommendation of Kasturirangan committee is a commendable step in educational landscape after a gap of 34 years. However its success depends upon integration with other initiatives!

Integration with other initiatives.

1) Interministerial integration!
→ proper co-ordination with M/o women and child development with initiatives like anganwadi, poshan shakti etc to ensure success of early education and childcare.

ii) Integration with skill development initiatives: the vision of NEP

includes vocational training whose success depends upon integration with skill development initiatives like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, National skill development mission etc.

iii) Integration with digital initiatives.
→ Success of vision of ICT in education depends on other initiatives like Swayam portal, Diksha Portal, Shagun Portal, Vidyanjali etc.

iv) Integration with larger R&D ecosystem: The creation of Research based institutions depends upon Research industry linkages.
eg: IMPRINT etc.

v) Raising GER in higher education to 30%: depends upon other initiatives like Higher education funding agency etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VI) Gender vision: The vision includes gender justice which depends on other such initiatives like KRANTI etc aimed at increasing women participation.

VII) Raising expenditure to 6% of GDP.
↳ depends on budgetary and financial allocation.

VIII) further convergence with Samagra Siksha abhiyaan, mid-day meal scheme etc for holistic development of education sector.

Thus a convergence based approach which integrates primary to higher education along with industry-academia linkage is required for success of vision of NEP 2020.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently IPEF frame work was launched at G20 summit for economic co-operation of Indo-Pacific littoral states.

Members of IPEF.

collective desire to make ~~India~~ Indo-Pacific region an engine of global growth!

1) Increased economic co-operation.
↳ IPEF aims at increasing ease of doing business/trade among nations.

ii) counter chinese debt trap policy

→ countering chinese debt trap policy through OBOR can help infrastructure development and propel economic growth.

eg: India: logistics cost of 14% can be reduced by investment to propel growth.

iii) Ensure free and Rule based order along important sea lines of communication eg: Malacca Strait.

→ will propel growth through increased trade.

iv) Help delocalisation of industries from china to other countries.

→ eg: delocalisation of industries to vietnam, India to promote economic growth.

v) Reduced administrative hassles in doing trade

vi) Increase foreign direct investment in the region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However it has following limitation:

i) No pre trade agreements.
↳ will not lead to tariff reduction.

ii) will overlap with other such initiative eg. platform for infrastructure investment, QUAD, AUKUS.

iii) vague in its objectives

iv) limited government to government infrastructure investment.

India's concerns:

i) lack of willingness of USA to include transfer of technology.

ii) May impact bilateral nature of India-Russia, India-China relations.

iii) No preferential trade agreements.

iv) No reduction of Non tariff barriers.

v) seen as an exclusionary group to promote western hegemony

~~To co~~ Thus to ensure effective implementation convergence in objective as well as implementation is required.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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0. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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with setting up of emerging technologies division in Ministry of external affairs, India has taken steps to further techno diplomacy. However India needs to further prioritise the areas.

Need for priority:

1) Privacy: India should engage with european union etc to streamline its privacy regulation to streamline it with General data protection regulation.

→ This will help deal with emerging technologies like AI in diplomacy which pose significant constraints.

II/ Security: India should engage in techno diplomacy to build capacity in cyber security.

eg: recent attack by Red echo group on critical infrastructure.

→ Techno diplomacy can help build cyber diplomacy capabilities.

III/ Data localisation: India ~~has~~ has not adopted Osaka track of G20 summit. This may pose challenge in techno diplomacy. Thus prioritizing data localisation can help smoothen techno diplomacy.

IV/ Taxation of Digital entities.

→ eg: India's participation in global minimum tax of OECD to tax digital giants.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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vi) Crypto currency: adopt principles like MiCA by European union to smoothen techno diplomacy.

vii) Block chain technology: adoption of internationally recognised principles like pareto principle can help smoothen techno diplomacy.

viii) AI: adoption of OECD principles and Asilomar principles to prioritize techno diplomacy.

ix) prioritizing space technology
e.g. lupex mission with Japan to further techno diplomacy

With chinese inroads in digital space India needs to enhance cooperation with like minded nations like USA, Japan to build its capacity for the 4th industrial revolution.

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

EAL

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

# ABHYAAS MAINS

## सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

### सामान्य अनुदेश

*इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।*

*रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।*

*पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।*

### General Instructions

*This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.*

*For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.*

*On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.*

**(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)**

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0832681

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANUNAY ANAND

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28/08/2022

# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
# GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre BHAL JOGA PUBLIC SCHOOL

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Kanchan

VISIONIAS

| | महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश<br>**उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।** | **Important Instructions**<br>**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.** |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | (क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।<br>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो। | (a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.<br>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet |
| 2 | अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो। | Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer. |
| 3 | परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें। | Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner. |
| 4 | उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है। | Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated. |
| 5 | उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। | Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc. |
| 6 | प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें। | Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers. |
| 7 | प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा। | Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated. |
| 8 | यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। | If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued. |

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| कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use | कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use |
|---|---|
| परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br>Signature of Examiner(s) | |

**प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))**

| प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | | प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | 11 | | |
| 2 | | | 12 | | |
| 3 | | | 13 | | |
| 4 | | | 14 | | |
| 5 | | | 15 | | |
| 6 | | | 16 | | |
| 7 | | | 17 | | |
| 8 | | | 18 | | |
| 9 | | | 19 | | |
| 10 | | | 20 | | |
| उप-योग (A)<br>Subtotal (A) | | | उप-योग (B)<br>Subtotal (B) | | |
| सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | | | | |

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ABHYAAS MAINS

# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

| | |
|---|---|
| निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे<br>Time Allowed: **Three** Hours | अधिकतम अंक: **250**<br>Maximum Marks: **250** |

## प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

***कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:***

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

*सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।*

*प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।*

*प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।*

***प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।***

*प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।*

*प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।*

## QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

***Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.***

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

*All questions are compulsory.*

*The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.*

*Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.*

***Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.***

*Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*

*Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.*

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

fiscal policy refers to the budgetary and taxation policy of government. This has been used as a tool towards inclusive growth.

Role of fiscal policy in reducing income inequality and inclusive growth!

1) progressive taxation! makes tax policies more inclusive
eg: 28% GST on luxury and sin goods.
eg: 30% taxation of cryptocurrency

ii) poverty alleviation!
→ eg: Increased allocation towards MNREGS, Increased food security subsidies.

iii) Role in addressing concerns of small and marginal farmers.

eg: 74000 cr for PM KISAN.

iv) Increased fiscal spending on health and education

eg: NEP target to increase expenditure on education to 6% of GDP

eg: Ayushman Bharat.

v) Gender budgeting: to make the policies gender inclusive

vi) fiscal expansion: eg: 6.8% fiscal deficit to spur demand.

vii) fiscal spending on infrastructure

eg: PM Saubhagya

fiscal policy can make the growth more inclusive thus reducing inequality and make the poorest part of country's growth story.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digitization of land reforms has been initiated in India by schemes like SWAMITVA, Bhoomi project of Karnataka etc. They are considered to be the part of second generation land reforms.

Role of Digitization in land reforms:

i) create a functional land market

ii) Provide basis of further agricultural reforms such as contract farming, etc.

iii) Credit availability: digitization will allow easier availability of credit

eg:

iv) Easier revenue assessment and collection

vi) Better targeting of subsidies like PM Kisan.

Role in ~~lessni~~lessening burden of judiciary

1) Reduce land litigation: digitization will reduce land disputes through conclusive titling rights

→ Reduce burden of judiciary:
- → Pendency (4.4 cases)
- → avg time of judgement = 15 yrs

Measures taken:

i) SVAMITVA Scheme: by M/o Panchayati Raj for digitization of rural land records.

ii) BHOOMI Project of Karnataka: for land digitization

iii) RSRO's land Atlas

iv) use of Drones, Remote sensing etc for land assessment

Land digitization will not only lead to transformation of agriculture but also lead to ease of doing bus ness.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent discussion on Revdi culture due to increasing debt to GDP ratio of states like Punjab has emphasized on need to rationalise subsidy regime.

Arguements to rationalise subsidy -

i) Decrease fiscal burden.
eg: reducing fiscal deficit of states.

ii) Reduce cross subsidization.
eg: higher commercial rates of electricity due to cross subsidization reduces ease of doing business.

iii) loan waivers create a moral hazard.

iii) false sense of surplus: eg: over use of water due to electricity subsidy.

iv) Manipulates fair election process.
[as raised by election commission of India.

vi) disproportionate Advantage to party in power
eg: TV in Tamilnadu: to manipulate election.

Arguements in favour of subsidy.

i) Rights of citizen: to basic Infrastructure.

ii) welfare state: leads to establishment of welfare state.

iii) Inclusive growth

Subsidy leads to inclusive growth however non merit subsidies leads to fiscal laxity and lopsided development pattern.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India accounts for 16% of world population but only 4% of world's water resources. 90% of this water is used for irrigation purposes, in this context micro irrigation becomes important. eg: Drip irrigation, sprinklers.

PMKSY

- Per drop more crop
- Har khet ko pani
- Accelerated Irrigation benefit program
- On farm water management

Role of micro irrigation in transforming water:

1) Reduce usage of water: due to increased water use efficiency

| | micro irrigation | Tube well | canal irrigation |
|---|---|---|---|
| water use efficiency | 95% | 80% | 35% |

→ Reduce electricity consumption

ii) Reduce fertilizer use: thus increasing ~~feot~~ profitability and correcting NPK ratio in soil

↳ eg: fertigation: application of fertilizer directly at root decrease fertilizer usage

iii) Reduce growth of weeds: ie. water at roots. ↳ thus reduces pesticide and herbicide usage.

iv) Increase water productivity
↳ eg: Punjab: 0.48 m3/kg for rice

v) Decrease subsidy burden on electricity

vi) Reduce over exploitation of ground water eg: 71% of blocks of punjab are over exploited.

Role of PMKSY:

i) Per drop more crop: seeks to increase water use efficiency through microirrigation.

ii) capital support for drip irrigation and sprinkler

further a sub mission on micro irrigation under National mission of sustainable agriculture promotes micro irrigation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's recent initiatives like coalition for disaster resilient infrastructure and LRLS at COP26 for small island developing nations has emphasized on its key role. eg: 15% of population of Tuvalu does not have access to clean water

Key role in assisting Pacific small island developing nation.

1) climate change resilient agriculture
eg: conservation agriculture etc under National mission on sustainable agriculture.

ii) Ensure that food security is not threatened due to climate change.
eg: wheat exports.

iv) Humanitarian assistance
↳ eg: climate change led disasters like cyclones.

v) Infrastructure creation
eg: solar energy and wind energy experts
eg: desalination plants

vi) Help transition to renewable energy. eg: carbon market under Art 6.

vii) share expertise in dealing with sea level rise and coastal erosion.

viii) sharing expertise in adaptation.

Challenges,

i) financial constraints: eg: lack of climate change finance.

ii) lack of technological know-how i.e: dependent on developed world

iii) limited experience in Adaptation strategies.

India can collaborate with other countries eg: with UK in SRES to support PSEDS to deal with climate change

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent Disaster management plant of M/o Panchayati Raj has emphasized on decentralized disaster management and is in line with principle of subsidiary.

Rationale behind formulation of Plan!

1) Nearest to the first responders.
eg: role of Panchayat in enforcing guarantee and contact tracing in odisha.

ii) local challenges in disaster management are better addressed.

iii community participation
[ involvement of panchayat ensures community participation in disaster management

iv) proactive approach: due to knowledge of local vulnerabilities.

v) Inclusive disaster management

This policy is in line with the sendai framework of disaster resilience and is a more comprehensive approach towards disaster management

The convergence of DMP-MoPR with National disaster management policy and state disaster management policy will lead to an effective

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With the advent of 4th Industrial revolution emerging technologies like Blockchain, AI, etc has transnational nature and thus potential to be misused by state and non state actors.

Internal security implication emanating from emerging and disruptive technology :

1) Cyber security: with Internet of things connecting physical infrastructure to internet there has been threat of cyber attacks.
→ eg: Red echo group attack on Indian power plants by chinese hacks.
→ eg: cyber attack on kundankulam nuclear power plant

ii) Drone technology: used by terrorist organisations for transborder arms delivery in punjab & J&K.

iii) Money laundering: Emerging technology like Block chain used in crypto currency is used for money laundering.

eg: Chainanalysis report: criminals laundered 2.9 billion $ in 2019.

iv) Threat to data privacy
eg: 4.5 lakh account details of India bank posted on dark net.

v) Threats to data sovereignity.

vi) use of TDR as a tool by china

vii) use of emerging technology for radicalization eg: INSPIRE journal by Alqaeda.

Challenges:
- 50% firms not prepared for cyber attacks
- lack of manpower and technology
- lack of data protection legislations

dependence on foreign equipment manufacturers.

Steps taken:
- Drone regulation policy 2021
- BN Shrikrishna committee on data protection
- National strategy on Blockchain

further International collaborations and adoption of Asilomar principles, prosidio principle etc is required to counter these threat

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's defence export policy aims to reach 35000 cr defence exports. which despite increasing from 2500 cr to 9000 cr remains miniscule.

Impediments:

i) lack of competitive domestic defence industry. eg: poor performance of ordnance factories.

ii) limited private sector participation.
↳ less than 30% in India's defence sector.

iii) lack of defence R&D sector

iv) lack of trained personnel for defence industry

v) delays in project completions
eg: Tejas, 30yrs.

Steps taken:

I) Setting up of defence corridors

II) Corporatization of ordnance factories
↳ to increase competitiveness in external market

III) New defence procurement policy
↳ increased indigenous content
↳ >200 reserved for Indian companies
} increase domestic industry capacity

IV) Bilateral deals: eg: Export of Brahmos to philippines.

V) Research & innovation: eg: iDEX

VI) Increased incentives for private sector participation.

VII) Defence export promotion policy
Defence exports will not only help in achieving self reliance in defence sector but also propel towards 5 trillion economy by 2024.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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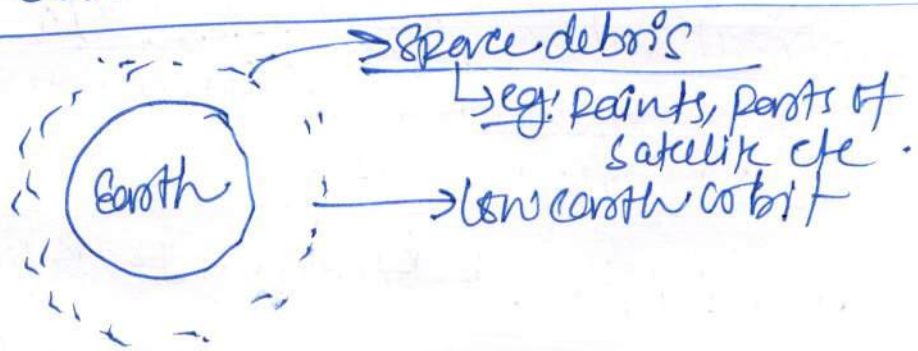
Space debris refer to small pieces of launch vechicles, satellites etc which are rotating around earth in the lower earth orbit.




Issues associated with space debris!

i) May damage satellites orbiting in low earth orbit.

ii) May render low earth orbit unusable; leading to increased cost of satellite deployment

iii) Impact telescopes! space debris may hamper the light waves

coming from interstellar bodies thus impacting astronomy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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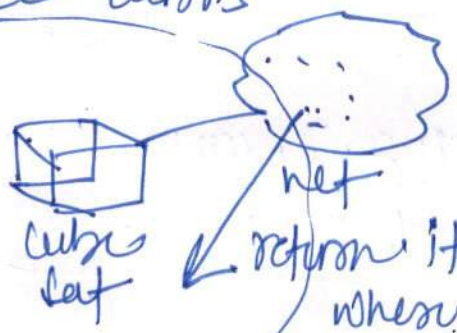
iv) Domino effect: May start a domino effect leading to destruction of satellites.

v) Difficulty in earth observation and satellite internet.

Initiatives taken to tackle the menace!

i) Remove debris Initiative by UK

ii) cube sat initiatives for removal of space debris.




return it to atmosphere where it will burn.

iii) China's Initiative for assessment of space debris.

iv) India's Netra initiative for space debris.

Space debris would further increase with the use of Anti satellite weapons thus a chapter on space debris should be included in Outer space treaty.

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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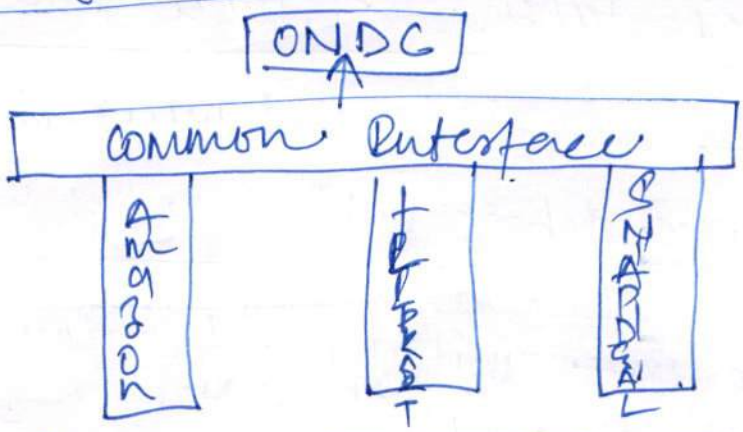
Recently proposal for open Network for digital commerce was proposed which is similar to the UPI platform for payment ecosystem.




framework for ONDC

Role in making e-commerce more inclusive and accessible!

1) better price discovery: ONDC will ensure better price discovery making e-commerce more accessible

ii) Interoperability: Interoperability of sellers across platforms will increase inclusiveness.

iii) Reduce product monopolies.
eg: flash sales.

iv) Reduce skewed discounts due to platform owned vendors: thus increasing accessibility across platform.

v) Reduced cost due to increased competition.

vi) cater to remote areas! thus increasing accessibility and inclusiveness.

Issues!
- → creation of digital infrastructure to compete with giants like Amazon, Flipkart etc
- → timely grievance redressal of consumers.

Digital commerce is a sunrise sector in India with potential of more than 100 bn $. ONDC can help accelerate achievement of this potential.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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fishing subsidies at global level amounts to 20 billion $ with most of it given by developed contry.

Agreement reached!

i) Ban subsidies which leads to overexploitation.

ii) promote sustainable deep sea fishing

iii) subsidies should not distort the market.

iv) Restrictions on Amber box subsidies

v) large equipment: subsidies in deep fishing equipment will be rationalised.

India with 2nd largest producer of fish and aquaculture has raised various concerns:

i) large subsidies by developed nations distorts market.

ii) regarding subsidies to small fishermen in amber box.

iii) overexploitation and unsustainable fishing by developed nation

iv) concerns regarding IUU, illegal unregulated unreported fishing

v) concerns regarding its components of blue economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India needs to harness south-south co-operation to ensure rationalization of global subsidy regime on fish..

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Due to slow rate of road construction and Infrastructure development Hybrid annuity model was introduced in 2015 as a mix of BOT Annuity model and Engineering procurement model.

HAM

BOT Annuity (40%)
- Build operate transfer
- Annuity to private sector
- finance by private sector

Engineering procurement model (40%)
→ finance by government sector

Advantages!

1) financial burden! Reduces financial burden on private sector with 40% capital required by private sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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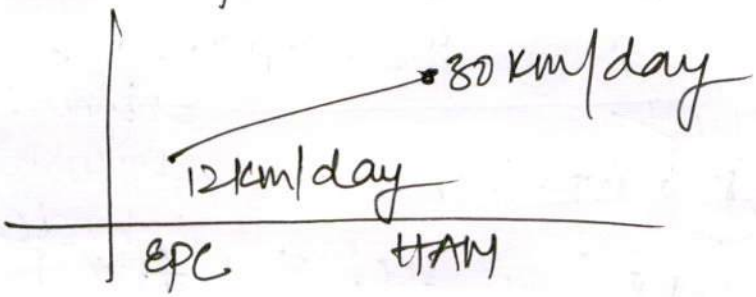
ii) Risk sharing: Risk sharing by both public and private sector

Ex: Reduces insurance premiums on the loans raised.

iii) Benefits of Both BOT annuity and EPC model incorporated in hybrid annuity model.

iv) lead to increased pace of Road infra development.




v) Reduced delays in development of infrastructure projects and reduce fiscal burden on government

Interest has moderated due to following reasons:

1) Reduced financing: with failure

of NBFCs like RLFs and DFIs the credit availability ~~of~~ to private sector has reduced.

ii) Reduced apetite ~~to~~ of private sector due to slow down.

iii) Delays in approval for projects due to bureaucratic apathy.

iv) COVID 19 induced slowdown.

v) Reduced consumption devel and fixed capital formation.

$S = I + G - T + Nx$

↳ private sector investment has reduced.

Recent push by government through 110 lakh crore gati shakti, Asset monetization program and Bharatmala can provide the much needed push to construction sector thus ~~reducing~~ reviving HAM.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Minimum support price is the price support scheme to farmers announced on 23 crops on the recommendations of CACP. However economic and ecological concerns have been raised against it.

Not ecologically sustainable:

1) promotes agro ecologically unsuitable crops!

eg:

Punjab, Haryana
↳ Rainfall < 75cm
↳ open procurement of rice has led to depletion of ground water in the region

ii) Over use of ground water
↳ due to water guzzling crops like Rice, sugarcane etc

eg: Sugar cane in Marathwada region has caused water scarcity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iii) Soil degradation: Monoculture of Rice and wheat has caused soil degradation.

→ eg: N:P:K ratio: 7:4:1 (ideal: 4:2:1)

→ in Haryana: 27:4:1

iv) Loss of native crops: eg: BT cotton has spread to 90% of cotton growing region.

Not economically sustainable:

i) Increased fiscal burden on exchequer i.e. 2.3 lakh crore

ii) Inflation: higher MSP leads to inflation of

→ eg: cereal centric MSP policy causes inflation in pulses.

iii) Not WTO compliant: Thus MSP reduces India's export potential.

eg: sugar export



iv) post harvest losses: 91000 cr (Ashok dalwai committee)

iv) Not sustainable for small and marginal farmers: MSP reaches only to 6% farmers mostly to large farmers thus leaving 87% small and marginal farmers.

v) Regional Inequality: >80% of procurement is from Punjab and Haryana.

vi) ↑ Imports: eg: Oil seed import due to only 7mh ha under oil seed.
→ due to skewed MSP policy in favour of cereals.

Alternative approaches:

i) WTO compliant direct transfers: eg: PM Kisan, Rythu Bandhu by Telangana, Kalia by Odisha → can increase exports

ii) PM AASHA → price deficiency support system
→ private procurement and stockist scheme
↓
can reduce procurement cost and increase private sector participation.

iii) contract farming: eg: Model contract farming Act can increase competitiveness of agriculture

iv) Diversification: eg: Mera Pani, Meri Virasat scheme → promotes sustainability

Recommendations of Dalwai committee and MS Swaminathan committee should be adhered to rationalise MSP regime

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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On one hand India ranks 101/116 on the global hunger index on the other hand the buffer stocks with food corporation of India is 4 times the required amount.

Struggling with overflowing food grains in warehouse!

1) post harvest losses! According to Ashok dalwai committee there is 91000 cr post harvest losses due to improper storage.
eg. cover and plinth system rather than silos.

ii) Increased storage and procurement cost! Due to bumper storage

and procurement the cost of transport and storage has increased

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iii) cereal centric buffer stock policy

↳ open procurement of Rice and wheat has led to ~~of~~ overflowing food grains at the same time shortage of oilseeds

ie 60% of India's oilseed requirement is imported.

iv) Regional imbalance: Buffer stock is mostly sourced from north West India. ie 90%.

v) prevents exports: as the buffer stocks are not WTO compliant due to MSP regime, India cannot export them stocks. ie 38 bn $ agri exports.

vi) crowding out of private sector

ie private sector has limited stocks due to overflow with government exports.

Benefits:

i) food security: eg: Buffer stocks ensured smooth implementation of PM Garib Kalyan yojana.

ie: 5kg extra under PDS.

ii) control inflation: buffer stock ensures that the prices are kept in check.

iii) smooth implementation of PDS.

Steps taken to Reform.

i) warehouse receipt discounting system: to increase private participation.

ii) 100000cr Agri Infrastructure fund includes storage.

iii) PM Bhandaran yojana

iv) TOP to total for transport and storage of perishable.

A rational buffer stock policy can reduce post harvest losses as well as increase India's agricultural exports.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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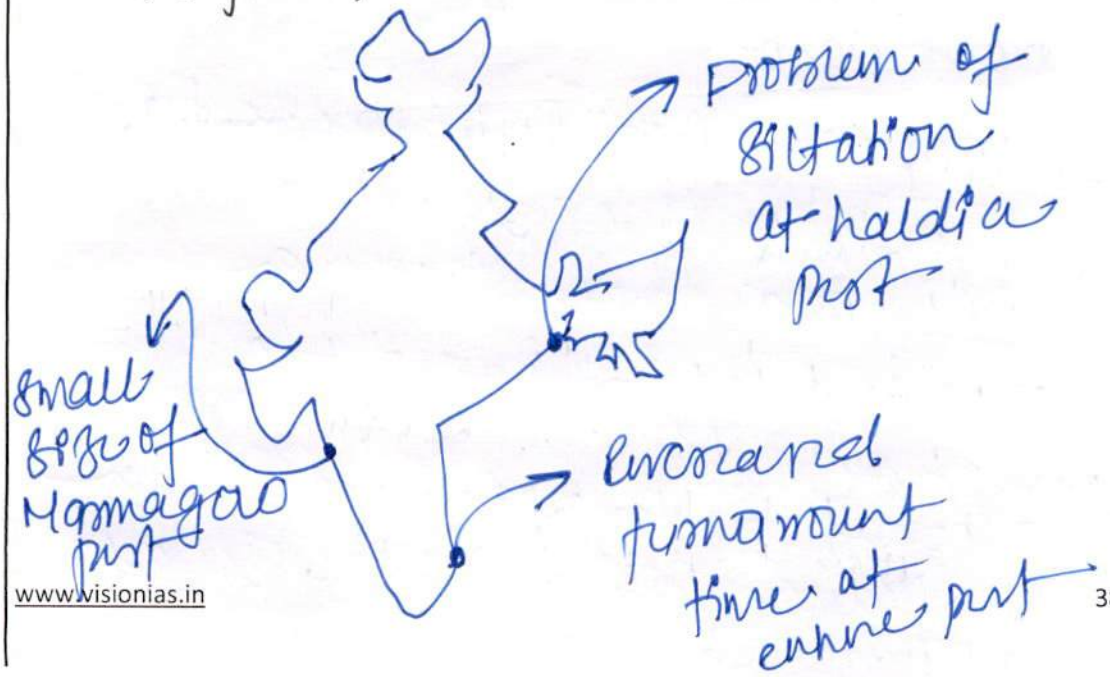
Recent port authority amendment bill, SAGARMALA etc have attempted to propel port led growth in India. In this regard ~~meg~~ master plan to ~~mega~~ become mega ports by 2047 becomes important

challenges faced by ports:

1) Specific challenges faced by major ports.



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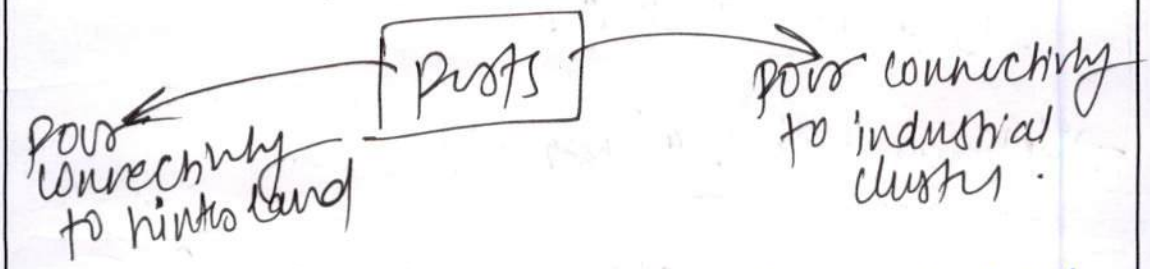
ii) High turn around time
↳ of 2-3 days which increased upto 13 days during covid19

iii) lack of capacity creation.
↳ eg: 13 major ports combined have lesser capacity than Shanghai port.

iv) lack of forward and backward linkages.




v) lack of port led industrial clusters.
↳ High logistics cost of 14%.

vi) poor performance of PORT SEZs.

vii) Shipping: 90% shipping vessels are foreign owned.

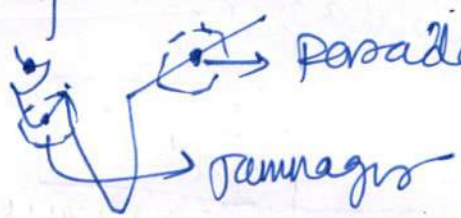
India aims to reap the benefits of Blue economy which requires following measures!

i) Increased private participation in port development: eg: land lord model of port (PPP)

ii) Increased capacity creation
eg: creation of vadhavan port in maharashtra

iii) Reduce turnaround time
eg: online clearances

iv) Development of coastal economic zones. eg:
→ developed under sagarmala




v) Reforming port governance. eg: port authorities amendment bill.

vi) Infrastructure creation: eg: Gati Shakti, 110 lakh crores

vii) promotion of indigenous shipping industry.

With 90% of India's foreign trade by volume being sea based ports can act as conduits of growth emanation to achieve 5 trillion economy through vibrant blue economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Oxfam report suggests that top 10% of population accounts for more than 50 of wealth. This wealth inequality translates into carbon inequality where per capital consumption of developed countries is far greater than India.

Carbon Inequality

- Between countries
  - N-S divide
  - Per capita carbon emission of USA / EU is more than 10 times that of India.
- Within country
  - carbon emission of top 10% rich population is 4 times bottom 50%.

Thus in this context following is the significance of addressing

Carbon inequality for India!

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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i) common but differentiated Responsibility
→ addressing carbon inequality is in line with CBDR.

ii) Inclusive growth! addressing carbon inequality within nations can lead to inclusive growth.

iii) Sustainable growth! Better achievement of SDG 14, 13 etc.

iv) Better and realistic targets under Intended national contribution.
→ developed country should take more burden.

v) address its growth and development needs! Addressing carbon inequality will ensure that India's climate change efforts do not impact development objectives.

VI) Help achieve Panchamrit goals of COP26. eg: Net zero by 2070

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VII) protect most vulnerable

eg: children, women etc who are disproportionately affected by climate change

ways to achieve it:

I) carbon finance by developed countries. IC: target of 100bn$ climate finance/yr by developed countries should be fulfilled.

II) Transfer of technology from developed countries to India.

III) carbon market mechanism under Article 6 of paris statute

IV) Domestic carbon inequality should be embedded in National action plan on climate change

V) International collaborations. eg: Decarbonization initiative between India & UK

climate justice will ensure that CPCC target of 45% reduction by 2030 and net zero by 2050 can be achieved

17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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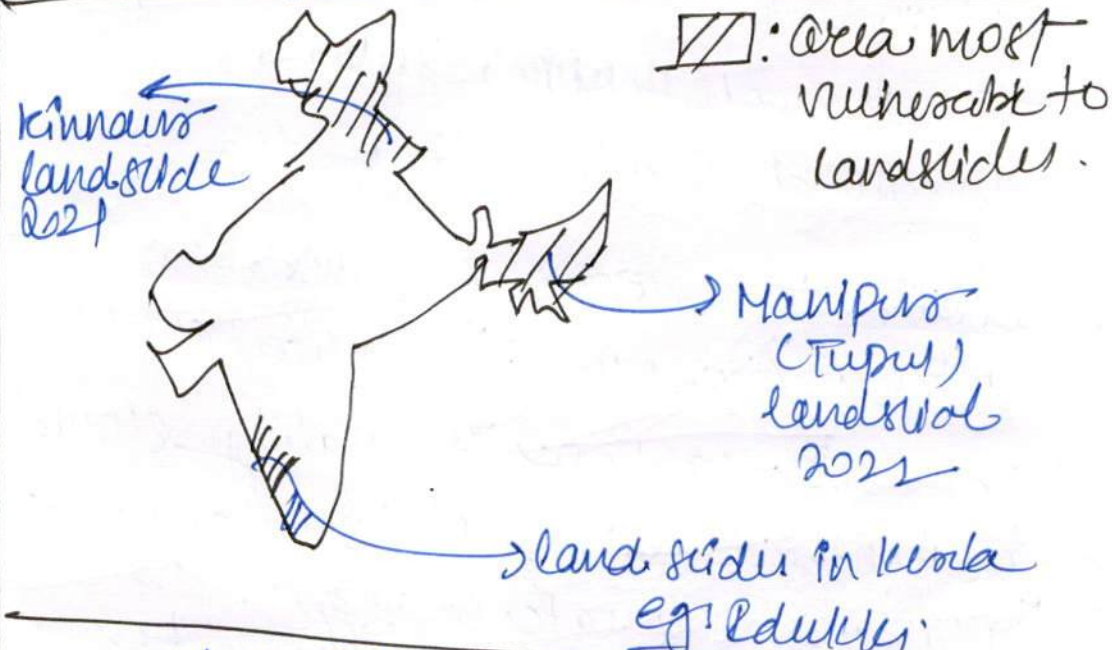
With 10% of India's total area being prone to landslides, the occurrences have become more frequent in the last decade due to climate change. However despite this the development paradigm has not changed.




Major landslides in recent times.

This has been further worsened by ignoring the environmentalism approach.

Development paradigm not modified:

i) lack of incorporation of environmental concerns into development

→ eg: ignoring madhav gadgil report and Kasturi rangan report on Environmentally sensitive zone by kerala.

ii) lax implementation of Environmental impact assessment.

→ eg: Char dham project connecting gangotri, yamunotri, kedarnath, Badrinath ignored EIA.

iii) construction on unstable slopes.

eg: construction on sedimentary lithology of Himalayan.

iv) continued mining and quarrying

→ eg: stone quarrying in western ghats.

v) Infrastructure ~~tere~~ development

eg: Railway development in Tripura, Manipur

eg: Dams on slopes of himalayan

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However certain steps has been taken to modify the development paradigm towards ecocentric environmentalism!

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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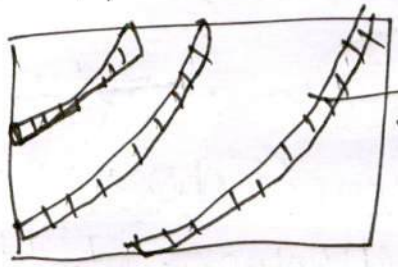
i) landslide zoning guidelines!
↳ aims to reduce development activities in vulnerable areas.

ii) local participation in environmental impact assessment

iii) parvatmala! to avoid road construction in complex slopes.

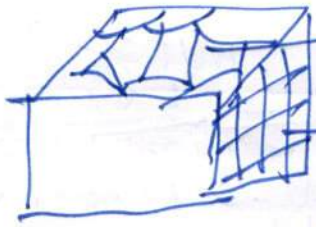
iv) Agronomic Agricultural practices

eg. →



→ eg contour bunding on hilly slopes.

v) structural measures.



→ stone pitching
→ wire netting

To achieve sustainability in development environmental concerns and hazard assessment should be incorporated to avoid landslides etc

18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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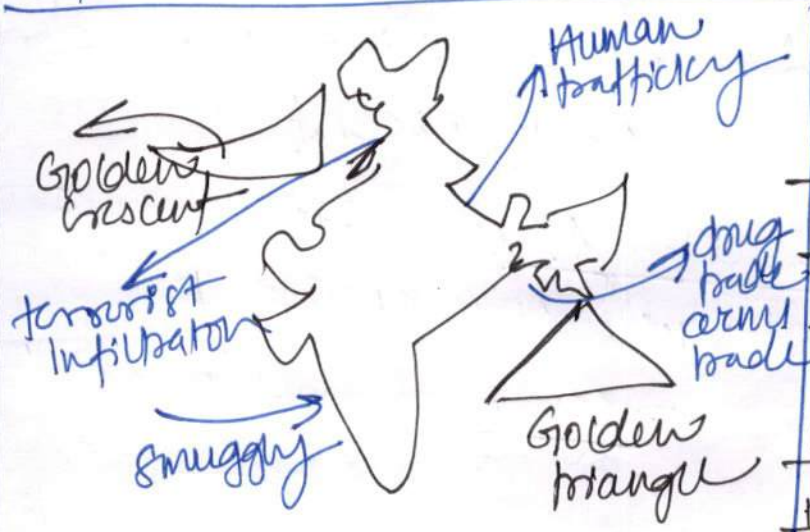
To balance the economic concern of free trade and security concern of drug trafficking, infiltration etc India needs a smart border management which integrates technology and physical infrastructure.




legitimate cross border flows:

1) Trade
2) connectivity along bangladesh
3) coastal trade
4) movement of people.

National security concern.

Need for smart border managment system!

1) prevent illegal immigration: smart border management like use

drones, ~~the~~ remote sensing etc can help prevent illegal immigration thus preventing ethnic strifes.

eg: Illegal immigration in Assam causing Assam Agitation (1985)

ii) dealing with cross border insurgency

→ smart border management includes trans national co-operation

eg. project surveillance with myanmar

iii) prevent illegal drug trade

eg. from golden triangle and golden crescent

iv) coastal security: smart border management includes efficient coastal security. eg: prevent coastal smuggling.

v) use of technology: eg: Remote sensing, LASER, etc prevent infiltration of terrorists.

vi) Border management is harsh terrain

eg: Rivers flooded in Bangladesh border during monsoon → requires technological interventions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps taken by India:

i) CIBMS: comprehensive integrated border management system: to integrate physical infrastructure with technology.

ii) BOLD QIP: Along India-Bangladesh border for smart border managmt

iii) Smart fencing: eg. use of sensors, cameras, laser etc

iv) India Bangladesh Inland water protocol for legitimate flows.
→ eg: Sonamura-Daukandi

v) connectivity projects:
→ IMT trilateral highway
→ BBIN initiative
→ Motihari-Amlekhgunj pipeline

vi) coastal security
Marine police — 12nm — coast guard — 200m — Navy
→ Coastal security scheme

Thus India has to ensure that economy and security go hand in hand rather than in silos.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering refers to showing illegitimate money as having originated from legitimate source through use of shell companies etc. Globalisation has reduced time as well as cost barriers to transfer of money thus exacerbating money laundering.

Placement
eg: shell companies

Block money

Integration
eg: casinos gambling etc.

Linkages between globalisation and money laundry!

1) Transfer pricing and Round tripping: Round tripping is used to launder money

back into economy.

eg: Mauritius is one of the target FDI sources due to money laundry.

ii) Treaty shopping: misuse of double tax avoidance agreements.

iii) Hawala: link between money laundering & globalization

iv) use of crypto currency: eg: Bitcoin is used to launder money internationally.

v) Transnational organised crime
↳ used to launder money.

vi) Increase digital connectivity.

vii) Shell companies established in low tax jurisdiction.
eg: Panama, Singapore, UK

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Initiatives taken at International level:

i) FATF: as International money laundering and term financing watchdog. eg: grey list & black list

ii) Vienna and Palermo convention on money laundry

iii) Basel regulations on money laundry.

iv) OECD regulation on Base erosion and profit shifting.

National level:

i) Prevention of Money laundering Act eg: cognizable offence established in Anil Antil vs UOR case

ii) Economic fugitives act

iii) Benami transaction prevention Act

iv) Setting up of financial Intelligence unit

India needs to adapt the principles of vienna and Palermo convention to efficiently tackle money laundry.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Artemis accord was recently propagated by USA and joined by countries like Singapore, South Korea, UK etc. However India has refused to join Artemis accord because of its concerns.

Need to review some of past assumption about nature of outer space:—

1) Use of space for resource exploration. eg. with increasing technological development, the space race for asteroid exploration etc requires change in assumption.

ii) military use of space. With space force of USA, space policy of France, India's view of space needs to change.

iii) changing nature of space weaponry
- eg: Hypersonic weapons.
- eg: Anti satellite missiles.

iv) changing nature of space surveillance.

v) changing nature of use of low earth orbit due to space debris.

India's stand on artemis accord:

i) seen as a tool to propagate western hegemony: With increasing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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cost of space exploration, India needs to change its views on International collaboration.

ii) Does not have International legitimacy: Bilateral and multilateral space agreements are set to replace outer space treaty and Moon treaty thus India needs to change its assumption.

iii) Relations with China and Russia may be impacted: need to diversify.

iv) May distract from domestic [missions of ISRO; need to integrate]

Thus with changing nature of space war India needs to change its assumption.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK